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THE

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# BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY Collection of Church Music;

BEING A SELECTION OF THE MOST APPROVED

# PSALM AND HYMN TUNES;

TOGETHER WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF

# HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHER EMINENT MODERN COMPOSERS.

HARMONIZED FOR THREE AND FOUR VOICES, WITH A FIGURED BASE FOR THE ORGAN OR PIANO FORTE.

"——— Assembled men, to the deep Organ join The long-resounding voice, oft breaking clear, At solemn pauses, through the swelling Base; And, as each mingling flame increases each, In one united ardour rise to Heaven!"—Thomson.

Fifth Edition, with additions and improvements.

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Truss Scaberla Bate herder,
Schlift. 1000

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1827, and in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOSEPH LEWIS, Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society, of the said District, has deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music; being a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes; together with many beautiful extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers. Harmonized for three and four voices, with a Figured Base for the organ or piano forte.

Assembled men, to the deep Organ join The long-resounding voice, oft breaking clear, At solemn pauses, through the swelling Base; And, as each mingling flame increases each, In one united ardour rise to Heaven!"—Thomson.

Fifth Edition with additions and improvements."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled, "An Act Supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

## PREFACE.

THE HANDEL and HAYDN SOCIETY, having been instituted for the purpose of improving the style of Church Music, have felt it their duty to keep two objects continually in view; the first to acquire and diffuse that style and taste in performance, without which even the most exquisite compositions lose their effect; the second, what was indeed a necessary pre-requisite, to furnish the public with a selection of the most approved and useful compositions, from both ancient and modern authors.

With regard to the first of these objects, they reflect with great pleasure upon the success which has attended their efforts. A visible improvement has taken place in the style of singing, and consequently in the taste of the community. Not only the practice but the science and theory, have been the objects of great attention; the increase of patronage has been commensurate with the increase of knowledge and fondness for the art: and the various collections of psalmody, and the number of editions to which some of them have passed, are sure and certain indications of increasing refinement in the public taste.

These favourable appearances have animated the exertions of the Society, with regard to what they have mentioned as the second object of their attention. It is obvious that no collection of Sacred Music, can be so extensively useful in this country, as one of Psalmody. The only question which can arise therefore, is with respect to the peculiar advantages to be derived from that which is now presented to the public.

The Handel and Haydn Society have certainly no disposition to detract from the merits of the respectable collections which are now in use; and they wish to avoid any appearance of depreciating the efforts of those whom they consider as fellow-labourers for the promotion of a common benefit. They are highly gratified with the improvement in the selection and performance of Psalmody, which has, within the last few years, been made in the American Churches. But while much attention has been bestowed upon the selection of appropriate Melodies, it is evident that a correspondent attention has not been paid to correct Harmony. To remedy this defect, has been the special object of the Society in the present work.

iv PREFACE.

Many of the oldest and best Psalm Tunes, as they were originally composed, were simple melodies; and as the practice of singing meter psalms in public worship was only allowed, not enjoined in England, and was confined to the parish churches, it was not much attended to by the principal masters, who were chiefly engaged in the composition of Cathedral Music. When therefore the other parts were added to these simple melodies, meter psalmody being considered of minor importance, the harmonies were mostly added by inferior composers. And even when the harmonies were original parts of the composition, a beautiful air might be composed without any of that science which was necessary to direct with propriety the subordinate parts.

Of late years however, a great change has taken place in the public sentiment with regard to the importance of psalmody, and this has of course called the attention of the most eminent masters in England to the subject. Several of them have been recently employed in harmonizing anew, many of the old standard airs, and also in selecting and adapting movements from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other great masters, whose mighty talents have been displayed and acknowledged throughout Europe.

The Society are fully aware of the cautious delicacy with which variations should be admitted into tunes, that by long use have become familiar and by the power of association with holy purposes have been in some measure sanctified. They have been careful therefore to retain in general, the airs of the several tunes unaltered; but as the longest usage cannot reconcile science and correct taste with false harmony, it has been found indispensably necessary to introduce changes into the accompanying parts. The leading part, however, being unaltered, the change will not be such as to shock even the most accustomed ear; while the increased richness of the harmony cannot fail to increase the delight of every lover of Sacred Music.

A method of indicating the precise time in which any piece of music should be performed, has long been considered a desideratum. The terms Adagio, Largo, Andante, Allegro, and others, commonly used to denote the time of music, are very indefinite. The proportions which they bear one to another are undecided; composers, as to this point, differing from one another, and sometimes being inconsistent with themselves. And even if the proportions were decided, the actual degree of velocity denoted by any one of the terms would yet remain undetermined.

Mulcolm, in his Treatise of Music, published in 1721, describes a machine invented by M. Loulie, a French musician, for the purpose of measuring time by means of a Pendulum: and Rousseau, in his Dictionary, speaks of a similar instrument, called a Chronometer, which appeared about 1750. But the machine most recently invented, and which now deservedly possesses the greatest celebrity, is Maelzel's Metronome, or Musical Time-Keeper.

"The object of this invention is two-fold: 1st. It affords to the composers of every country the means of indicating, in a simple and decisive manner, the degree of quickness with which their works are to be executed. 2ndly, It accustoms the young practitioner to a correct

PREFACE.

observance of time, which it beats with unerring precision, and according to any velocity required, during the whole performance."\* Many of the most respectable composers in Europe, now mark their compositions, by this Metronome, and within a few years it has been employed in several publications of Sacred Music.

To those patrons of the following work, who possess Maelzel's Metronome, it will be sufficient to say, that the time is marked at the commencement of nearly all the tunes, with a view to the use of that instrument. This notation of the time, however, will not be without its use to such as do not possess the Metronome.

The degrees marked on the Metronomic Scale, denote the number of vibrations performed by the Pendulum in one minute: hence if a tune be marked 80, or 80, &c. the meaning is, that it is to be sung at the rate of 80 crotchets, or quavers, &c. per minute; in which case we have only to adjust the sliding gauge of the Metronome to the 80th degree of the scale, and the Pendulum will then perform 80 vibrations in a minute, or one vibration for every crotchet, or quaver, &c. Old Hundred, for example is marked 60, and of course is to be sung at the rate of 60 crotchets per minute, or one crotchet per second. In this tune there are 32 minims, equal to 64 crotchets:—allowing a pause of half a measure at the end of each line, which is in general a good rule, the time requisite for the performance of the tune will be 70 seconds. It is evident therefore, that the exact time of any tune marked for the Metronome may be determined by the aid of a stop-watch, with a second hand.

The Society would not have it inferred that a tune ought, on all occasions, to be performed in the exact time here marked: for the time should necessarily be slower, when singing is performed by a congregation, than when it is performed by a choir; and not so slow in the chamber, as in the church; and "Church Tunes, which are to be performed with a great variety of Hymns and Psalms, will require often very different movements."

In the general selection of the music and arrangement of the harmony, the Society are happy in acknowledging their obligations to Mr. Lowell Mason, one of their members, a gentleman whose musical science is highly honorable to American talent.

The Society are far from thinking, that with all their care and advantages, they have produced a perfect work. Imperfection is the characteristic of every human effort; and works of this nature especially will approach the ideal standard, only by a slow and gradual approximation. They indulge the hope, however, that, in presenting to the public the following collection of Church Music, they contribute something toward the promotion of correct taste, and the improvement of an interesting and a delightful part of PUBLIC WORSHIP.

#### EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

- "It is a collection [Handel and Haydn Society] containing most of the old approved tunes whose melody or air is dignified, solemn, reverent, chaste, and every way suited to divine worship—harmonized judiciously upon the improved and essential principles of modern musical science. This is ground enough for commendation." "The harmony throughout is executed in the highest style of scientific accuracy and skill. But what is still more important, it has been written with a constant reference to the grand object of church music, the excitement of devotional feeling. It is emphatically religious harmony."—Christian Spectator, published at New Haven.
- "We congratulate the friends of Church Music on the appearance of a book, containing a sufficient number and variety of tunes for public and private worship, harmonized with judgment, accuracy and elegance. Believing it to be calculated to improve the public taste in relation to psalmody, and to rescue this delightful part of public worship from its languishing state, we sincerely hope it may be generally adopted, and become the standard of sacred music."—Christian Advocate, published at Philadelphia.
- "We feel fully assured, that the Handel and Haydn Collection is calculated to elevate the standard of sacred music, and to secure the object of its institution; and we warmly recommend its introduction as a sure means of improving this part of the public services of religion."—

  Boston Telegraph.
- "After a thorough examination we are decidedly of the opinion, that clergymen and others, who are desirous of improving the present state of sacred music, can employ no means so effectual as the circulation of this admirable collection."—Boston Recorder.
  - "It is a work, containing one of the most complete Collections of Psalmody that ever was embodied."
- "It demonstrates the advancement of the Americans in Music." "Without pretending to have looked deeply into each of the tunes, contained in this volume, we can assent of the many we have examined, that they are well arranged, that the harmonies are faultless, and that the Devotional Character of both Music and Words has been attended to most strictly."—Harmonicon published at London.
- "The concurrent testimony of good judges, so far as we have had the opportunity of knowing, is, that the Selection of Melodies is singularly judicious and complete."—Missionary Herald.

# INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

## OF THE STAFF.

MUSIC is written upon five parallel lines, with their intermediate spaces. These lines and spaces are called a STAFF, and are counted upwards, from the lowest.

Every line or space is called a degree: thus the Staff includes nine degrees, viz. five lines and four spaces. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below and above are used; and if a still greater compass is required, LEGER LINES are added either below or above the staff.

EXAMPLE. - Leger Lines above. Leger Lines below.

The distance between any two degrees of the Staff is called an Interval: as from the first line to the first space, or from the first to the second line, &c.

OF THE REPRESENTATION OF MUSICAL SOUNDS UPON THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

There are seven original sounds in music, and these are named | \*This Clef is sometimes used upon the first, second, and fifth, as well as upon from the first seven letters of the alphabet: viz. A, B, C, D, E, F and" the third and fourth line of the Staff.

G. These letters representing the seven musical sounds are affixed to the several degrees of the staff in regular order: thus, for example, if A be on the first space, B will be on the second line, (the next degree above) C on the second space, &c.

Their application to the Staff is determined by a character called a

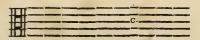
There are three Cless: viz. the Base, or F Cles; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef. The Base Clef always denotes F. is placed upon the fourth line of the staff, and is used for the lowest voices of men.

#### EXAMPLE.



The Tenor Clef always denotes C, and is placed either on the third or fourth line of the Staff.\* When placed upon the third line, it is called the Alto, or Counter Tenor Clef, and is used for the highest voices of men.

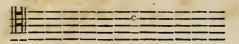
#### EXAMPLE.



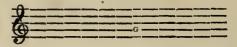
When placed upon the fourth line, it is called the Tenor Clef, and is used for the middle voices of men.

The Treble Clef always denotes G, is placed upon the second line of the Staff, and is used for female voices.

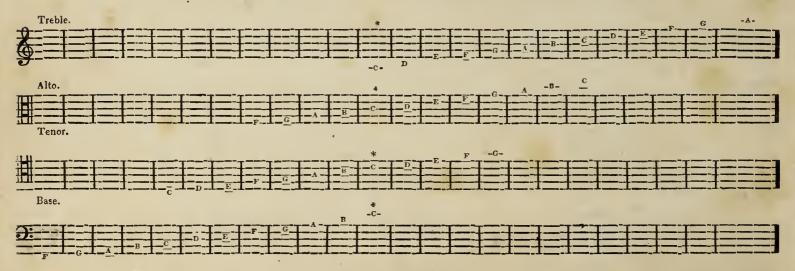
#### EXAMPLE.



EXAMPLE.



The following Example exhibits at one view the different Clefs with their relative situations:

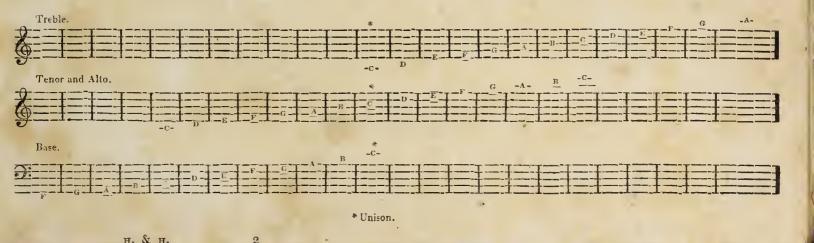


<sup>\*</sup> Unison, or the same sound.

and G Cless only have been used; the latter being appropriated to ever, that when the G Cless used for Tenor or Alto, it denotes G an the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble. This indiscriminate octave, or eight notes, lower than when used in its proper place; use of the G Clef, inasmuch as it exhibits the harmony in a false viz. for the Treble. This will explain some apparently forbidden point of light, is certainly calculated to embarrass and mislead both progressions, as those intervals which appear to be a fifth above, are composer and performer: it is much to be regretted, therefore, that often in reality, a fourth bolow; and vice versa. its general prevalence in this country has created a sort of necessity

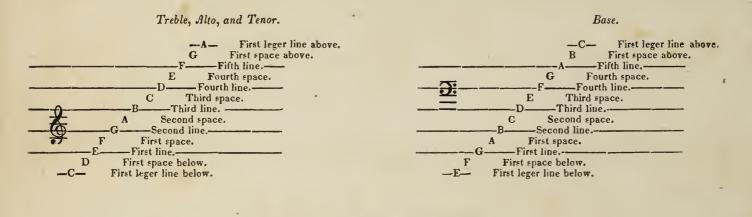
In many late publications, the C Clef has been omitted, and the Fil of its admission into the present work. It should be observed, how-

The following example will exhibit, at one view, the Clefs as used in this work, with their relative situations.



As it is of the greatest importance that the situation of the letters upon the Staff, should be perfectly known, the student is advised to commit to memory, with great care, the following Scale, or,

#### GAMUT.



#### OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Notes are characters written upon the Staff exhibiting the order and duration of the several musical sounds employed in a melody or tune.

RESTS are marks of silence.

There are six kinds of Notes, and an equal number of Rests in modern use, as follows:

Notes Semibreve. Minim.

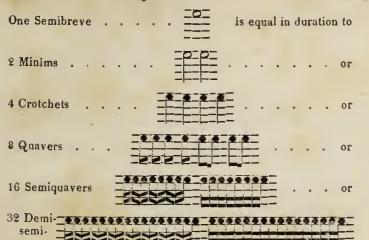






Demisemiquaver.

The proportion which the different notes bear to each other is exhibited in the following table;

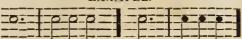


Consequently one Minim is equal in duration to two Crotchets; one Crotchet to two Quavers; one Quaver to two Semiquavers, &c.

The Rests are equal in duration to their corresponding notes: thus a Semibreve Rest is equal to a Semibreve; a Minim Rest is equal to a Minim, &c.

A Dor, after a note or rest, adds one half to its original length: thus, a dotted Semibreve, is equal in duration to three Minims; a dotted Minim to three Crotchets, &c.

#### EXAMPLE.



A figure 3, placed over or under three notes, signifies that they are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure: thus, three crotchets, with the figure 3 over or under them, are to be performed in the time of two crotchets without the figure, &c.



A figure 6, placed over or under six notes, signifies that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure.

## OF VARIOUS OTHER MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

A FLAT = lowers a note half a tone.

A SHARP = raises a note half a tone.

A NATURAL = restores a note made flat or sharp to its original sound.

Flats or sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain are || A PAUSE, A leaves the time of a note or rest to be protracted at the called a SIGNATURE.

Flats, Sharps or Naturals, when placed before a note are called ACCIDENTALS.

A BAR is used to divide the notes into equal measures.

A Double Bar or == { denotes the end of a strain or movement, or of a line of the poetry.

A Brace shows how many parts belong to a score, or are to be performed together.

A SLUR, or Tie, is drawn over or under so many notes as are to be sung to one syllable.

A Repeat, or shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice.

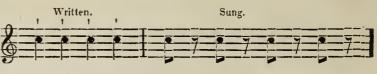
A Crescendo signifies a gradual increase of sound.

A DIMINUENDO - signifies a gradual decrease of sound.

pleasure of the performer.

STACCATO MARKS !!!! or · · · are placed over such notes as are to be performed in a short and distinct manner.

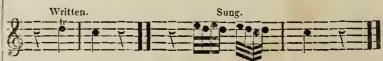
#### EXAMPLE.



A Direct, = { is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place of the first note upon the following Staff.

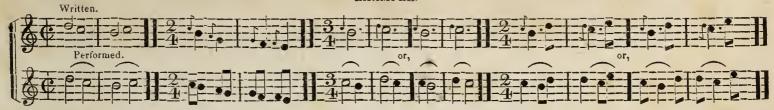
A SHAKE, to is an ornament or grace, brilliant and elegant. It consists of a quick alternate reiteration of the note above, with that over which the character is placed, and usually ends with a turn from the note below.

#### EXAMPLE.



An Appoglature, or Leading Note, is a note of embellishment. Its chief office is to suspend the completion of the subsequent harmony, and thus to soften and smooth the effect of certain Intervals. It bor-A Swell, signifies a gradual increase and decrease of rows its time from the succeeding note and is most frequently half its duration. It always occurs on an accented part of a measure.

#### EXAMPLE.



time from the preceding note, and always occurs on an unaccented unaccented, and are continued, on an accented, part of a measure. part of a measure.

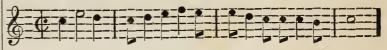
#### EXAMPLE.



As the insertion of the Approgiature and After Note is a matter of taste, no definite rule can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage. They are usually written in a smaller character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

An AFTER Note is also a note of embellishment. It borrows its || Syncopated or Driving Notes, are those which commence on an

#### EXAMPLE.



#### OF SOLMIZATION.

Solmization, or Solfaing, is the application of certain syllables to musical notes. It enables the young practitioner to utter the sound of a note with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation. By associating the idea of the several syllables used, with their corresponding sounds, he becomes familiar with the exact relation which one note bears to another, and acquires the power of expressing those notes with ease and certainty.

The syllables usually adopted in Solmization, are either

FA, SOL, I.A, FA, SOL, LA, MI; \* or, Do, RE, MI, FA, Sol, LA, SI.

\*Pronounced Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law, Mee. † Pronounced Doe, Rae, Mee, Faw, Sol, Law, See.

In the latter method (Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si) the first six syllables are dependent upon Si, and the situation of this syllable is determined by the Signature according to the following rule:

If the Signature be Natural Si is on	В
If the Signature be one Flat (Bb) Si is on	E
If the Signature be two Flats (Bb, and Eb) Si is on	A
If the Signature be three Flats (Bb, Eb, and Ab) Si is on	D
If the Signature be four Flats (Bb, Eb, Ab and Db) Si is on	G
If the Signature be one Sharp (F#,) Si is on	F#
If the Signature be two Sharps (F#, and C#) Si is on	C#
If the Signature be three Sharps (F#, C#, and G#) Si is on	G#
If the Signature be four sharps (F#, C#, G# and D#) Si is or	1 D#

Si being found—above it are Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, in regular order; below it are La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.

In the former method (Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La, Mi) the first six syllables are dependent upon Mi, and the situation of this syllable is determined by the Signature, according to the following rule:—

etermined by the Signature, according to the following rule:—	
If the Signature be Natural Mi is on B	
If the Signature be one Flat (Bb) Mi is on E	
If the Signature be two Flats (Bb, and Eb) Mi is on A	
If the Signature be three Flats (Bb. Eb and Ab) Mi is on D	
If the Signature be four Flats (Bb, Eb, Ab and Db) Mi is on G	
If the Signature be one Sharp (F#) Mi is on F#	,
If the Signature be two Sharps (F#, and C#) Mi is on C#	
If the Signature be three Sharps (F#, C# and G#) Mi is on G#	
If the Signature be four Sharps (F#, C#, G# and D#) Mi is on D#	

Mi being found—above it are Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La, in regular order, below it are La, Sol, Fa, La, Sol, Fa.

#### EXAMPLE.



From mi to fa, and from la to fa; or from si to do, and from mi to

fa, are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

To secure a perfect intonation, which is an essential quality of good singing, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables applied to notes that are affected by Accidentals. Various modes of effecting this change have been adopted by the most respectable teachers of vocal Music. Mr. Hastings author of an able "Dissertation on Musical Taste," and of several other valuable musical publications, observes in his "Musical Reader," page 8, that "in general, when notes are to be raised by Accidentals, the syllables appropriated to them may be altered by adding to their initials the letter i, in imitation of the syllable Mi. When Accidentals are designed to depress or lower sounds, the syllable Fa may be used. Or in other words—when Fa, Sol, &c. are sharped, they may be called Fi, Si, &c (pronounced Fee and See,) and when Mi is flatted it may be called Fa. When the effect of Naturals is to elevate notes, their appropriated

\*This work should be in the hands of every one who is desirous of acquiring a correct taste, or style of performance.

syllables may be altered as in the case of sharps; but when they are to depress them, the syllable Fa may be used.

Another method of producing correct intonation where Accidentals are used, is to consider and treat them as occasional changes of Signature; thus, if in a tune whose original Signature is B flat, the E becomes flat by an Accidental, the Signature for the time being, may be considered as consisting of two flats, and the Mi(Si) transferred to A. When an accidental C sharp occurs after the Signature of one sharp, the Mi(Si) while the Accidental continues, may be removed

But although either of these methods may be generally adopted with success, chromatic passages\* will sometimes occur, especially in modern music, to which it will be almost impossible to apply any system of Solmization, and in the performance of which it may be proper to substitute the open vowel A, as in far, or as in fall, in place of the syllables in common use.

on musi

#### OF TIME.

By Time, in music, is meant the duration and regularity of sound. There are two kinds of time: viz. Common, or Equal, and Triple, or Unequal. Common time contains two equal notes in each measure, as two minims, two crotchets, two dotted crotchets, &c. Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure, as three minims three crotchets, three dotted crotchets, &c.

Simple Common Time, has three signs:

to C sharp, &c."

The first,

\[ \begin{align\*}
\begin{align\*}
\text{contains one semibreve, or its equal in other notes} \\
\text{or rests, in a measure.} & \text{It has four motions, or beats,} \\
\text{and is accented on the first and thiru parts of a measure.} \end{align\*}
\]

That is, such passages as are affected by Accidentals.



The Second, contains one semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure; it has two motions, or beats, and is generally accented on the first part of a measure.

#### EXAMPLE.



The third,  $\frac{2}{4}$  (which is also called Half Time,) contains one minim, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure.

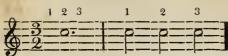
# EXAMPLE.



Simple Triple Time, has three signs :-

The first,  $\frac{3}{2}$  contains three minims, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It has three motions or beats, and is accented principally on the first, and slightly on teh third part of a measure.





The second,  $\frac{3}{4}$  contains three crotchets, or their equal in any other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.

#### EXAMPLE.



The third,

contains three quavers, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.

#### EXAMPLE.



Compound Common Time has two signs in common use:-

The first,

contains two dotted minims, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It has two motions, or beats, and is accented on the fir t and fourth parts of a measure.



contains two dotted crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat and The second, accented, as the former.



Compound Triple Time, has several signs; as  $\frac{9}{4}$ ,  $\frac{9}{8}$ ,  $\frac{9}{16}$ , &c.

They are found in the works of Correlli, Handel, and others; but seldom occur in modern music.

The semibreve (now the longest note in common use) is made the general standard of reckoning: therefore, when figures are employed as signs of time, those figures express the fractional parts of a semibreve contained in each measure: as 3/4, three crotchets, or three fourths of a semibreve; 3, three quavers, or three eighths of a semibreve. &c.

A semibreve rest is used to fill a measure in all signs of time.

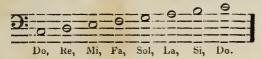
On the subject of beating time, Dr. ARNOLD makes the following remark:-" I am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with the hand, foot, or head, when a performer once begins to play with any degree of exactness; but, at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion,"

#### OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND MAJOR AND MINOR MODES.

The natural scale of music is called Diatonic, and is a gradual succession of eight regular sounds, including five whole tones and two semitones. The whole doctrine of melody or tune, depends on rightly understanding the application of the two semitones and their places in the scale. These vary according to the Mode.

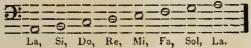
There are two modes, Major and Minor. In the Major, the semitones are always found (ascending from the Tonic or Key note) between the third and fourth, and between the seventh and eighth notes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with C.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode of C.



In the Minor, the semitones are found between the second and third, and between the fifth and sixth notes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with A.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Minor Mode of A.



In the Major Mode the series of sounds are the same, both in ascending and descending; but in the Minor Mode the ascending scale and the descending scale differ. In the ascending scale of the Minor Mode, the seventh is raised a semitone as the proper Leading Note to the Octave. This leaves the interval, between the sixth and seventh, a tone and a half; but as the Diatonic scale must consist of tones and semitones only, the sixth is also sharped, by which means this harsh Interval (the extreme sharp second) is avoided. Thus the ascending scale of the Minor Mode is artificial, and is formed with two notes altered from the Signature.

But in the descending scale the seventh is depressed a semitone to accommodate the sixth, and the natural scale of the Signature remains unaltered.

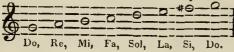
Example of the Ascending and Descending Scale in the Minor Mode.



But the note which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor, and which constitutes the principal difference between the two, is the Third. By the arrangement of the Semitones in the two Modes, it is evident that the third of the Major Mode, as from Do to Mi, is comparatively great, and the third of the Minor Mode, as from La to Do, is of course comparatively small; the former consisting of two tones, and the latter consisting of one tone and one semitone: and it is chiefly to this difference of the third in the two modes, that we are to attribute the effect peculiar to each; the Major Mode being cheerful and vigorous, and the Minor Mode being plaintive and languid.

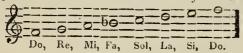
As these two series of tones and semitones form the constituent characteristics of the two modes, Major and Minor, it follows that upon whatever note or pitch either of these series begins, the same proportion and order of Intervals must be strictly observed. Hence the utility of flats and sharps. If, for instance, we begin with G, instead of C, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode, the seventh, or F, will require to be raised, by a sharp, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of G Major.



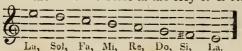
Or if we begin with F, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode, the fourth, or B, will require to be depressed, by a flat, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of F Major.



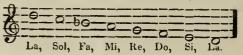
Or if we begin with E, instead of A, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Minor Mode, the second, or F, will require to be raised, by a sharp, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of E Minor.



Or if we begin with D, and from it form the Diatonic Scale, in the Minor Mode, the sixth, or B, will require to be depressed, by a flat, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of D Minor.



When the Major and Minor Mode agree with respect to their Signature, they are denominated Relatives: thus, C Major is the Relative to A Minor; A Minor is the Relative to C Major; G Major is the Relative to E Minor; E Minor is the Relative to G Major, &c.

The Relative Minor to any Major Key is its sixth above, or its third below; and the Relative Major to any Minor Key is its third above, or its sixth below.

# OF THE QUALITIES OF THE SEVERAL NOTES WHICH

#### · COMPOSE THE DIATONIC SCALE.

The seven notes (for the eighth is but a repetition of the first) which form the Diatonic Scale, in either Mode, are known by the following technical appellations, which are descriptive of their peculiar character and relative situation, viz.

The first, or Key Note, is called the Tonic, because it regulates the tune of the Octave, and upon it all the other notes depend.

The second is called the SUPERTONIC, from its being the next above the Tonic.

The third is called the MEDIANT, from its being midway between the Tonic and the Dominant. It is the most important note in the Diatonic Scale, since upon it depends the nature of the Mode.

The fourth is called the Subdominant, from its sustaining the same relation to the Octave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic; being a fifth from the Octave, as the Dominant is a fifth from the Tonic.

The fifth is called the Dominant, from its importance in the Scale, and its immediate connexion with the Tonic.

The sixth is called the Submediant, from its being midway between the Tonic and the Subdominant.

The seventh is called the Subtonic, or Leading Note, from its being immediately beneath the Octave, and because upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Tonic.

The last note in the Base is always the Tonic; if it be Do it is the Major Mode, if it be La it is the Minor Mode. The Major Tonic is always the first degree above the last sharp, or the third degree below the last flat, of the Signature. The Minor Tonic is always the first degree below the last sharp, or the second degree above the last flat, of the Signature.

## OF DIATONIC INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

By the unequal division of the Diatonic Scale, (which consists of tones and semitones,) fourteen Intervals are formed, which are as follows, viz:

Unison. This cannot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is considered and treated as such; as C, C.

MINOR SECOND; as from E to F, consisting of Ex. DE 5 MAJOR SECOND; as from C to D, consisting of Ex. one tone. MINOR THIRD; (called also the *flat third* or lesser third;) as from E to G, consisting of one tone and one semitone. MAJOR THIRD; (called also sharp third or greater third;) as from C to E, consisting of two PERFECT FOURTH; as from D to G, consisting Ex. SHARP FOURTH; (called also *Tritonus*;) as Ex. FLAT FIFTH; (called also imperfect or false fifth;) as from B to F, consisting of two tones and two semitones. Perfect Fifth; as from C to G, consisting Ex.

MINOR SIXTH; as from E to C, consisting of three tones and two semitones.

Major Sixth; as from C to A, consisting of four tones and one semitone.

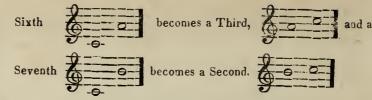
Minor Seventh; (called also flat seventh;) as from D to C, consisting of four tones and two semitones.

Major Seventh; (called also sharp seventh;) as from C to B, consisting of five tones and one semitone.

Octave; as from C to C, consisting of five tones and two semitones.

When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called *Inversion*. Thus by inversion a



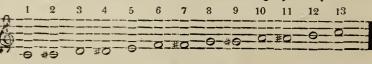


• The Diatonic Intervals are either Consonant or Dissonant. The Octave, Fifth, Fourth, Thirds, and Sixths, being agreeable to the ear are called Consonant; and the Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth being less pleasing are called Dissonant.

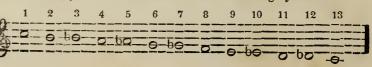
OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, CHROMATIC INTERVALS, &c.

By a division of the Diatonic Scale, ascending by Sharps, and descending by Flats, a scale is formed of Semitones only, which is called Chromatic.

Example of the Chromatic Scale ascending by Sharps.



Example of the Chromatic Scale descending by Flats.



Here we have twelve distinct sounds, from each of which as a Tonic, by the use of flats or sharps, we may form the Diatonic Scale in either mode.

From this Scale are also derived the following Chromatic Intervals, viz:

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as Ex.

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Third; as from Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Fourth; as from Ex.

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Sixth; as from Ex. D\* to B b.

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Sixth; as Ex. 2: Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Seventh; as Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Octave; as Ex.

The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses, or Quarter tones, as from C\* to D b; or from G\* to A b, &c. and thus divided, it is called the Enharmonic Scale. These distinctions, however, although theoretically important, are of little practical utility; since upon keyed instruments, as the Organ, or Piano Forte, the extreme sharp second, is the same as the Minor third; the extreme flat third is the same as the Major second, &c.—and the same key is used for C\* and Db—for G\* and Ab, &c.

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructor, the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance. To such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and the articles on Music in Rees' Cyclopedia, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

# LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.

G Major ascending and descending.

G Minor ascending and descending.



## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A, signifies in, for, at, with, &c.

Adagio, (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time.

Ad libitum, as you please.

Affettuoso, tender and affecting.

Air, the leading part.

Allegretto, a little brisk. Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk.

Alto, (or Counter Tenor,) that part which lies between the Treble and Tenor.

Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.

Andante, rather slow and distinct.

Andantino, somewhat quicker than Andante.

Animated, with spirit and boldness.

Anthem, a composition for vocal music, the words of which are generally selected from

the Psalms, and used in divine service.

Ardito, bold and energetic.

Assai, generally used with other words, to express an increase, or diminution of the time of any composition; as, Adagio assai, more slow; Allegro assai, more quick.

Base, the lowest part in a harmony.

Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.

Canon, a vocal composition, in two or more parts, so constructed as to form a perpetual fugue.

Cantabile, in a graceful, elegant and melodi-

ous style.

Canto, (or Cantus) the Treble.

Chorus, signifies that all the voices sing on Lento, very slow. their respective parts.

Con, with; as Con Spirito, with spirit.

Crescendo, (or Cres.) to increase the sound. Da Capo, (or D. C.) to return, and end with Mezzo Forte, moderately loud.

the first strain.

Diminuendo, to diminish the sound.

Dolce, sweet and soft.

Duo, (or Duetto,) two; as two voices or instruments.

E, and; as Moderato é Maestoso, moderate and majestic.

Expressione, an expressive manner.

Expressivo, with expression.

Forte, (or For. or F.) loud.

Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud.

Forzando, (or Fz.) implies that the notes over which it is placed is to be struck with particular force and held on-

Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the rest follow in regular intervals.

Giusto, in an equal, steady and just time. Grave, (or Gravemente,) denoting a time slower

than Largo, but not so slow as Adagio.

Grazioso, a smooth, flowing and graceful style. Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave.

Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.

Lamentevole, denotes that the movement over which it is placed is to be sung in a melancholy style.

Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage gliding manner.

Maestoso, with majesty.

Moderato, moderately.

Mezzo, half, middle, mean.

Mezzo Piano, rather soft.

Perdendosi, signifies a gradual decreasing of time to the last note; and a diminishing of tone, till entirely lost.

Piano, (or Pia.) soft.

Pianissimo, (or P. P.) very soft.

Poco, little; as Poco piu lento, a little slower;

Poco piu allegro, a little quicker. Quartetto, Four voices, or instruments.

Quintetto, Five voices, or instruments.

Sempre, always, throughout; as Sempre piano, soft throughout.

Siciliano, a composition of  $\frac{6}{4}$  or  $\frac{6}{8}$ , to be per-

formed slowly and gracefully.

Solo, for a single voice, or instrument. Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part.

Sostenuto, a word implying that the notes are to be sustained, or held on to the extremity of their lengths.

Spirituoso, (or Con Spirito,) with spirit.

Staccato, notes to be staccated, must not be slurred, but performed in a distinct manner.

Symphony, a passage for instruments.

Tasto, no chords.

Tempo, time.

Trio, three voices or instruments.

are to be performed in a close, smooth and Tutti, all; a word used in contradistinction to Solo.

Verse, one voice to a part.

Vivace, in a brisk and animated style.

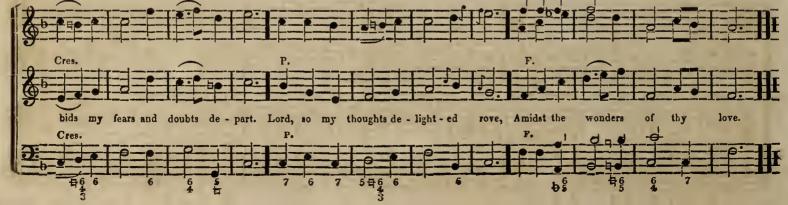


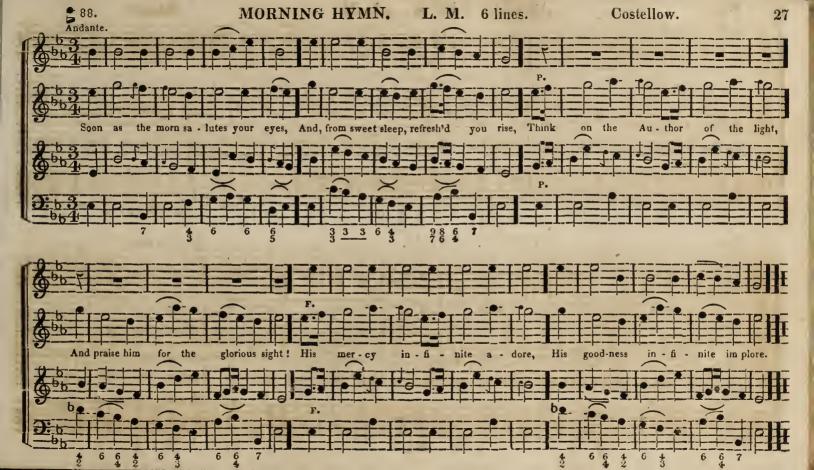
# BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

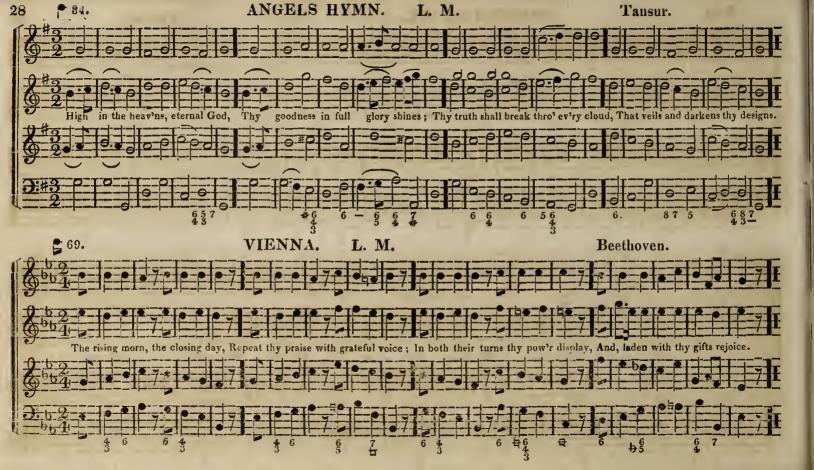
# COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

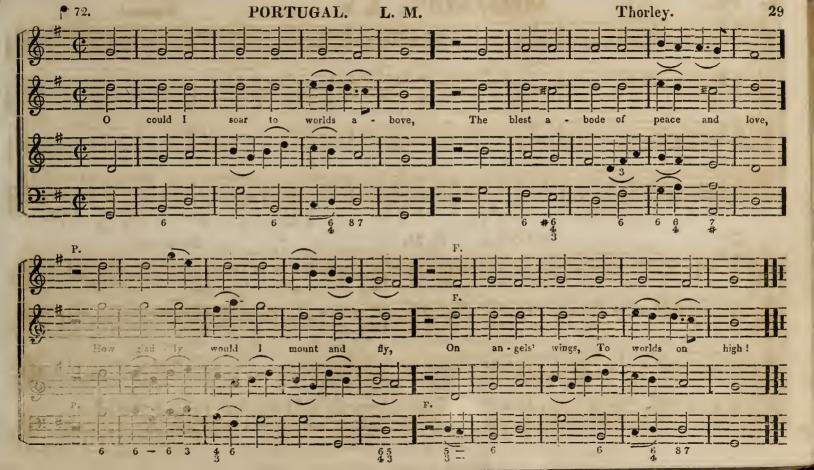


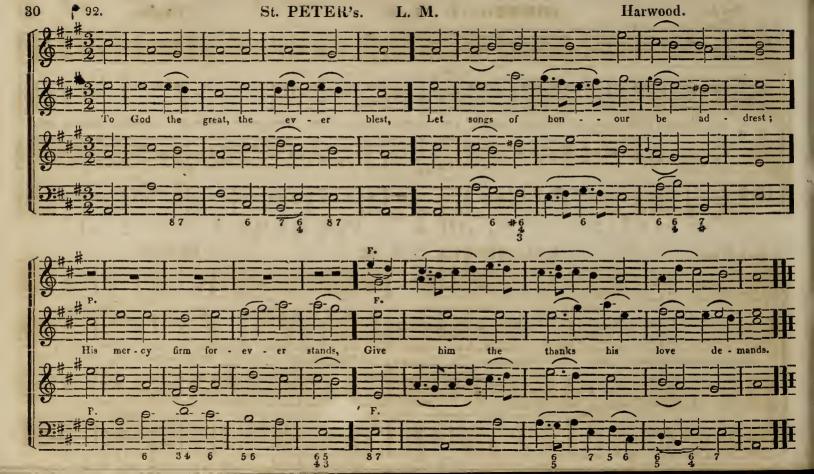


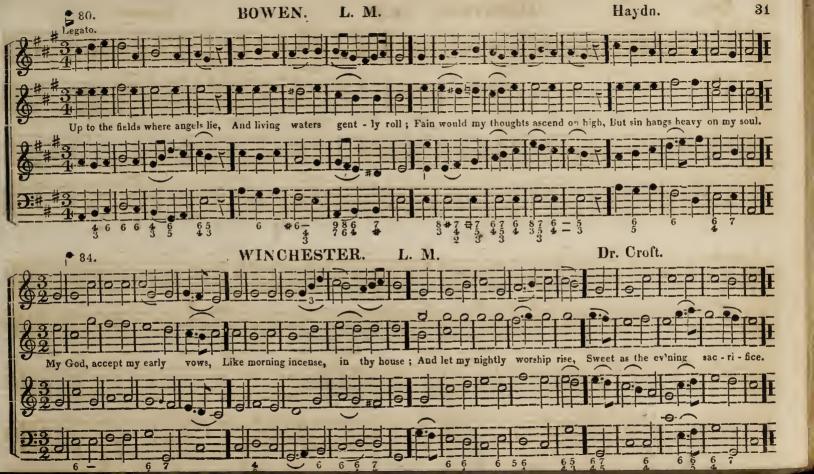


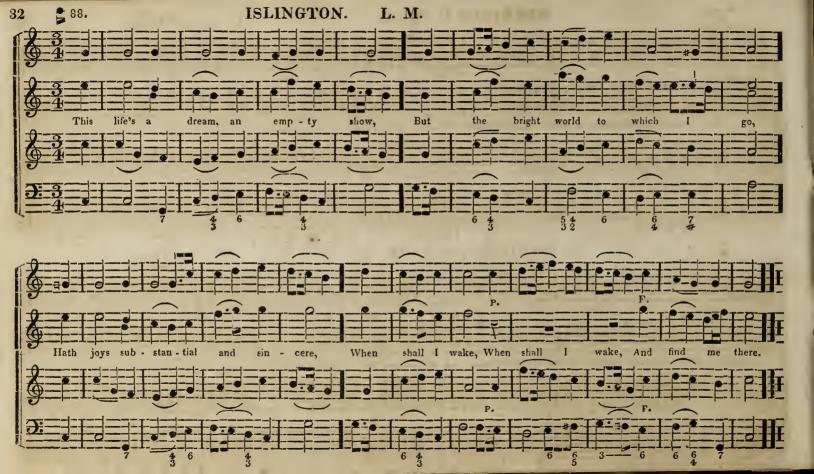


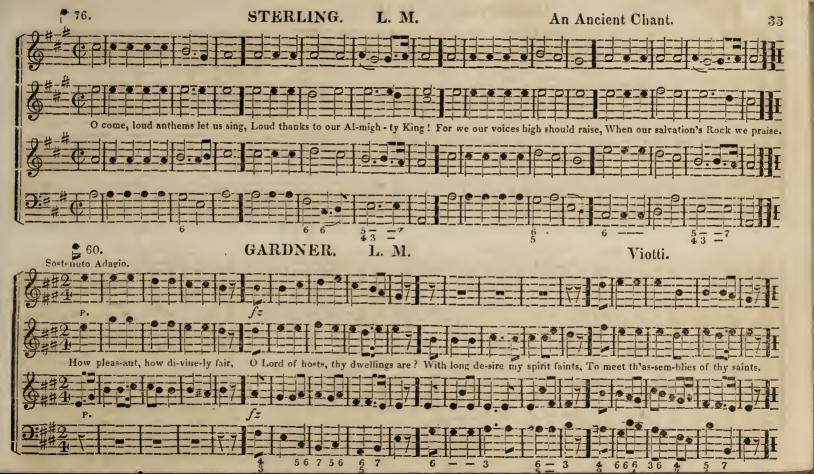


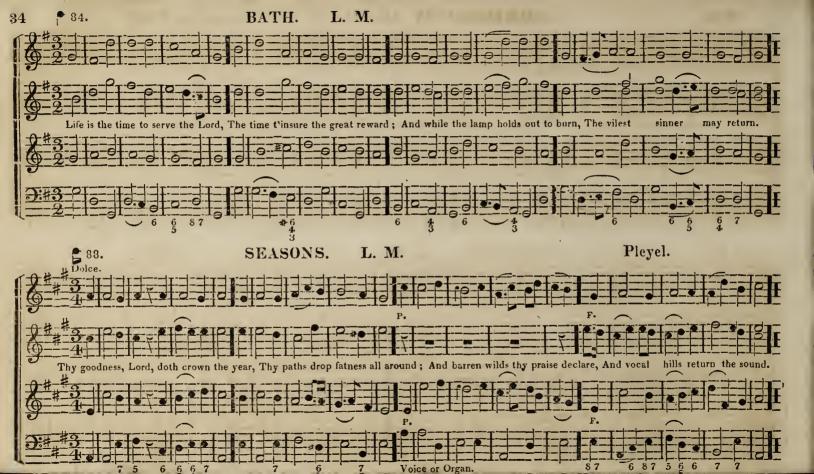


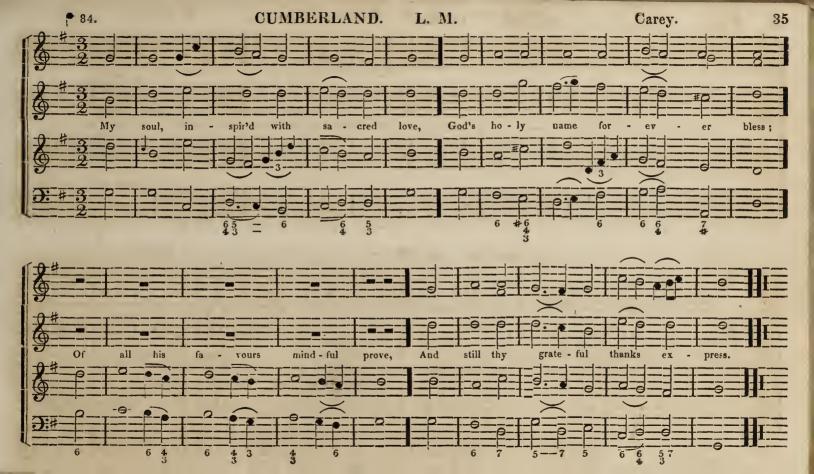


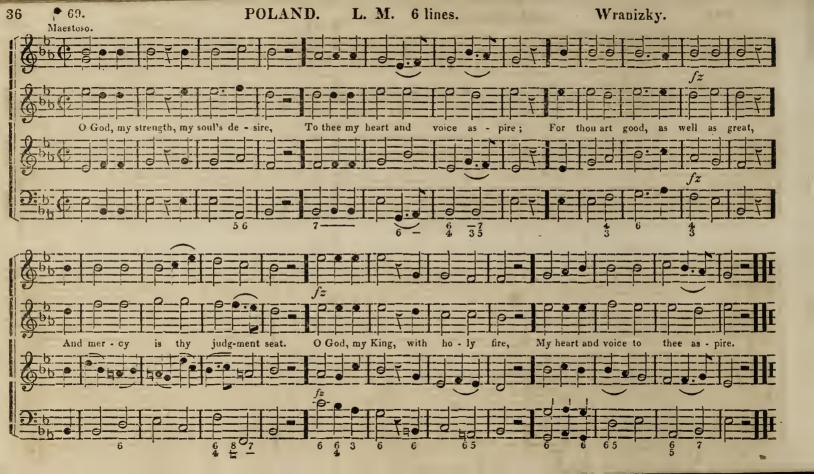


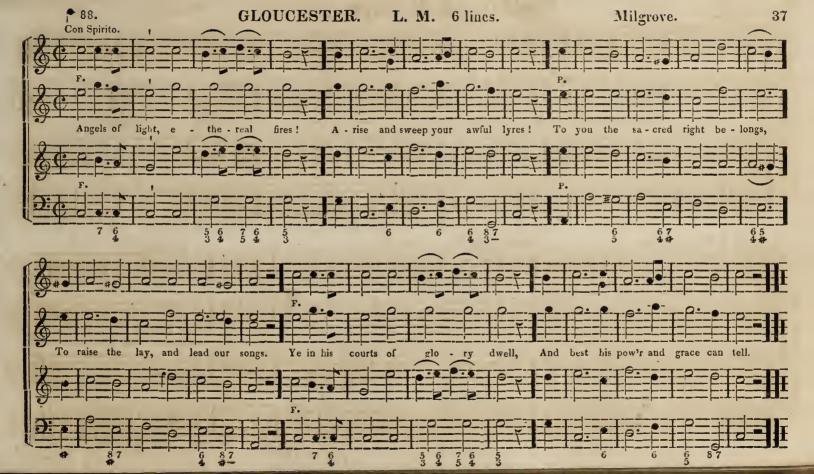


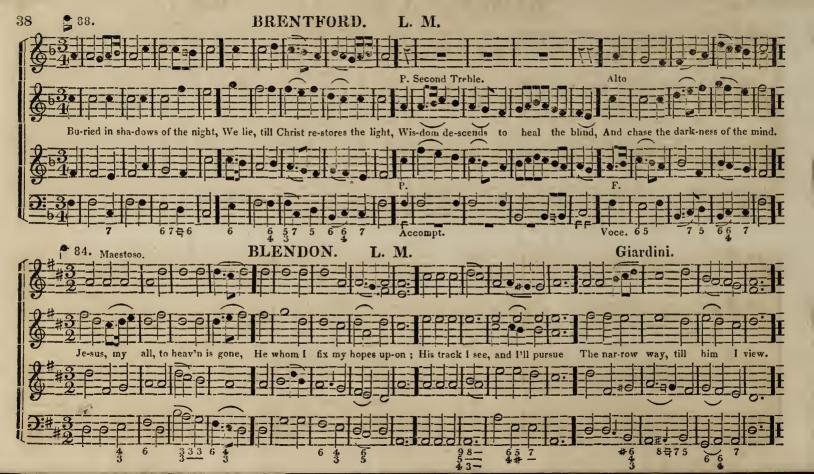


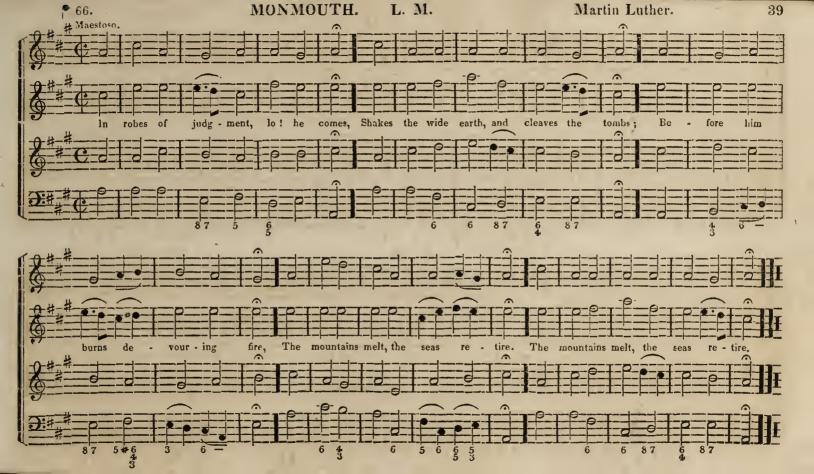


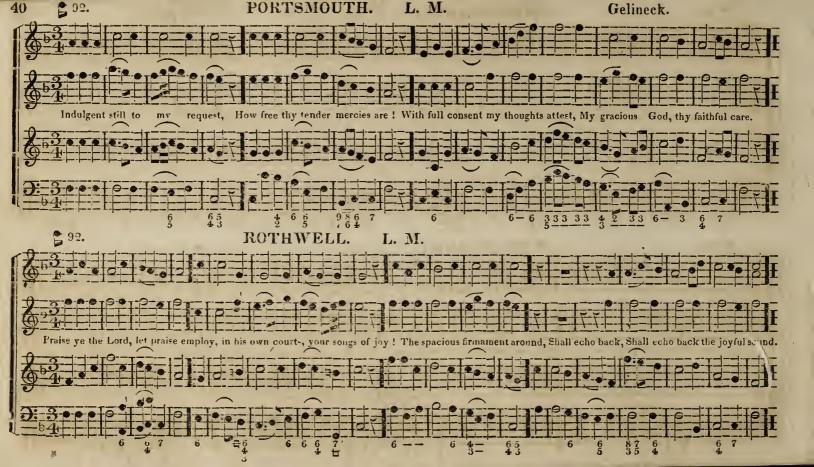




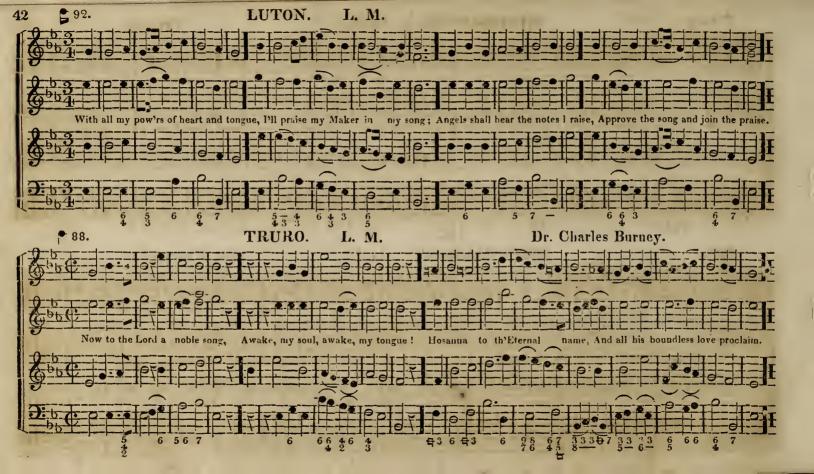


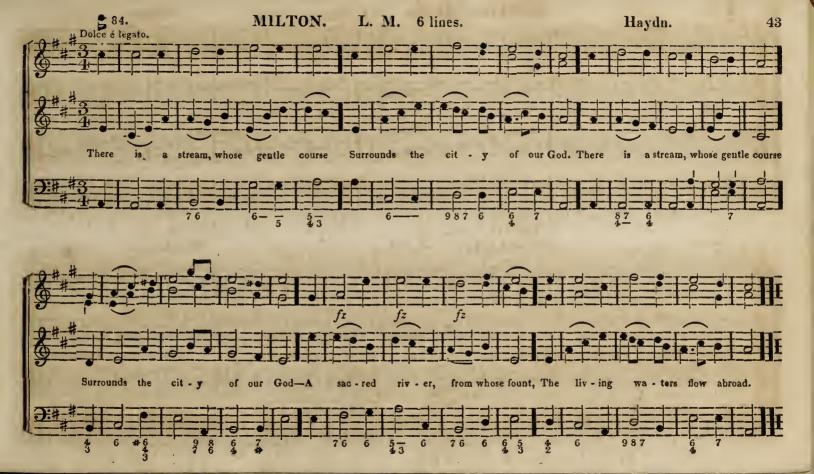


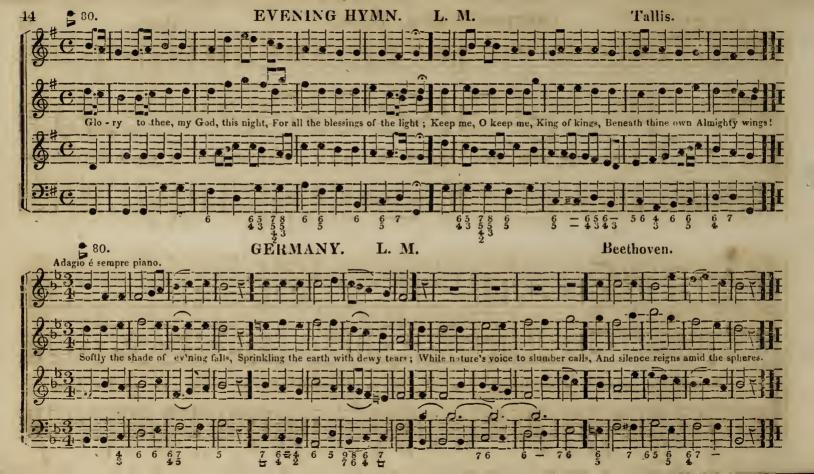




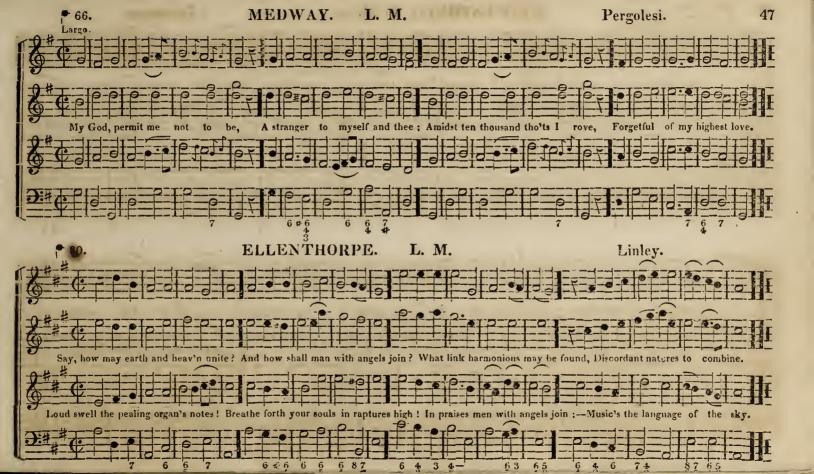




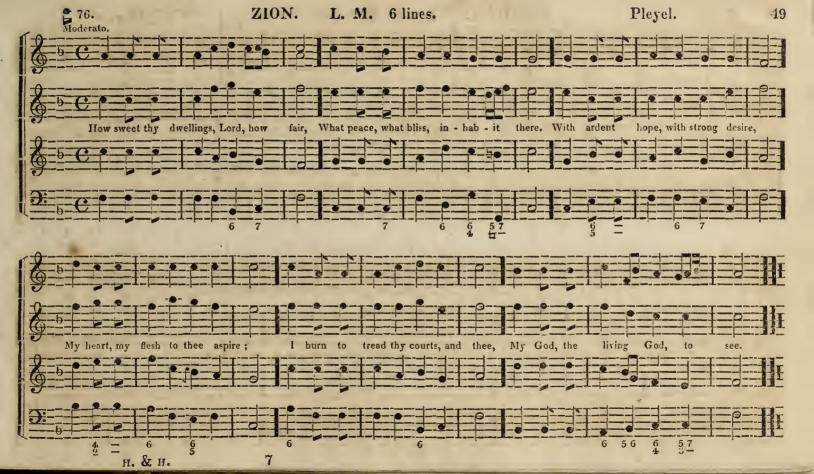


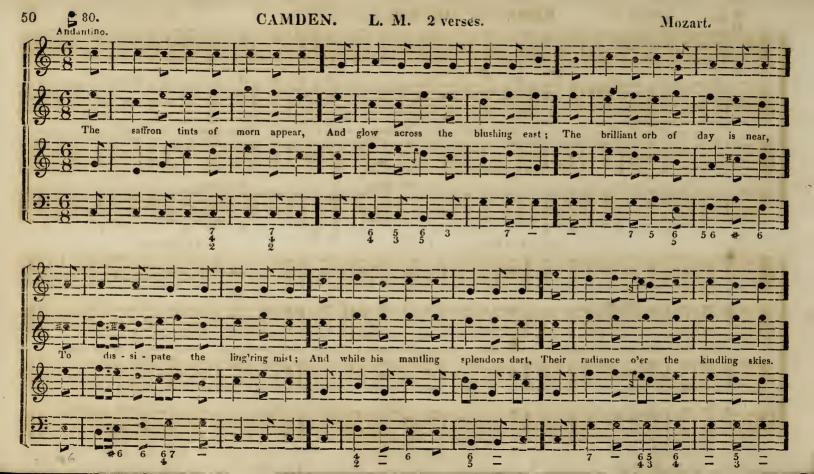




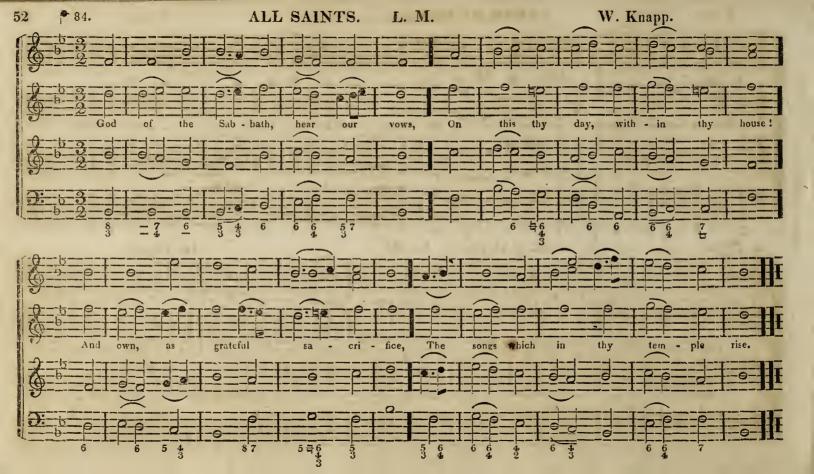


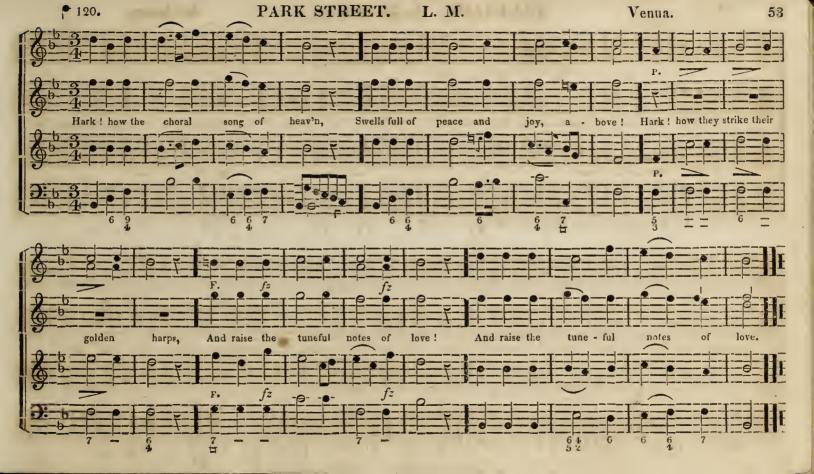


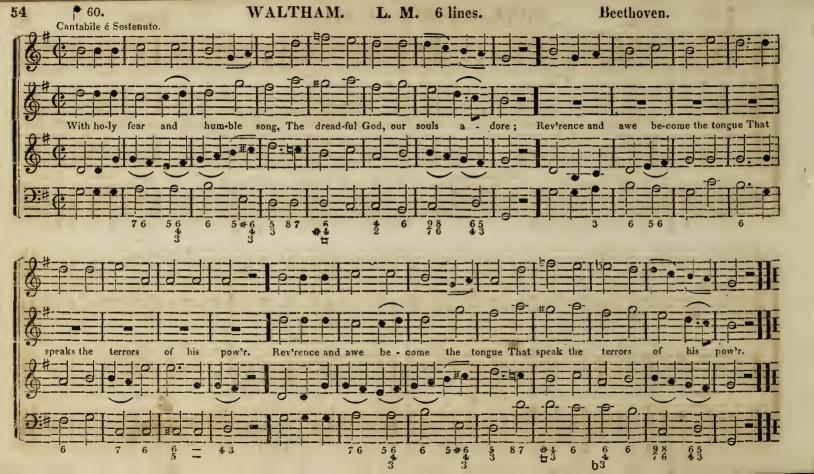


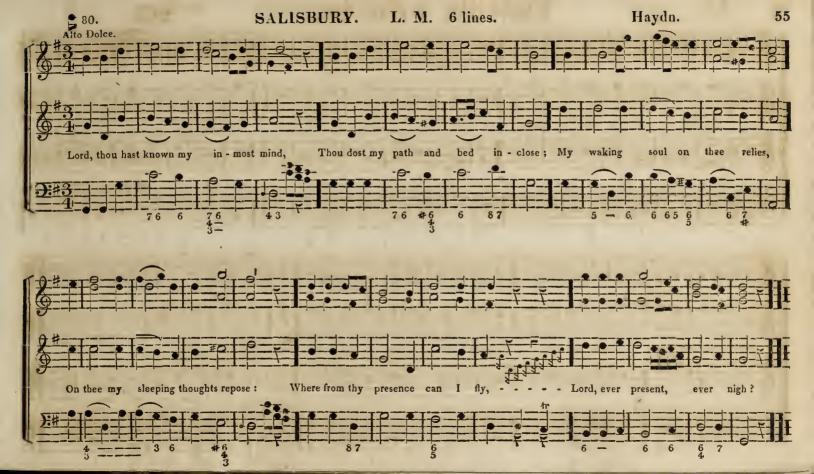


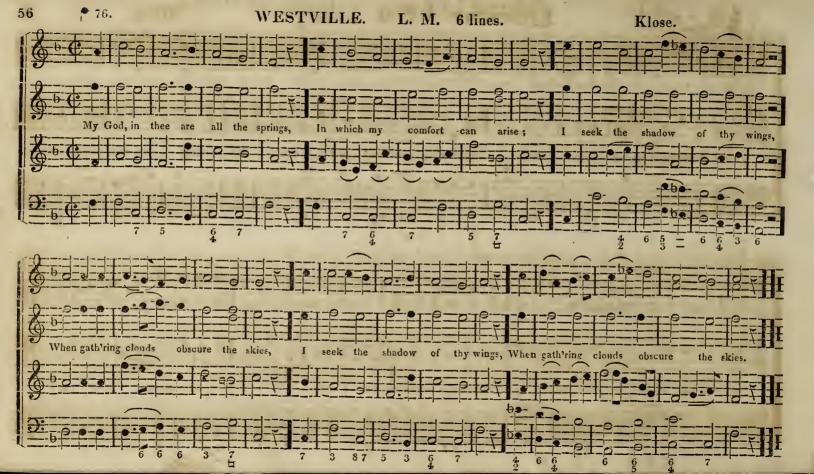


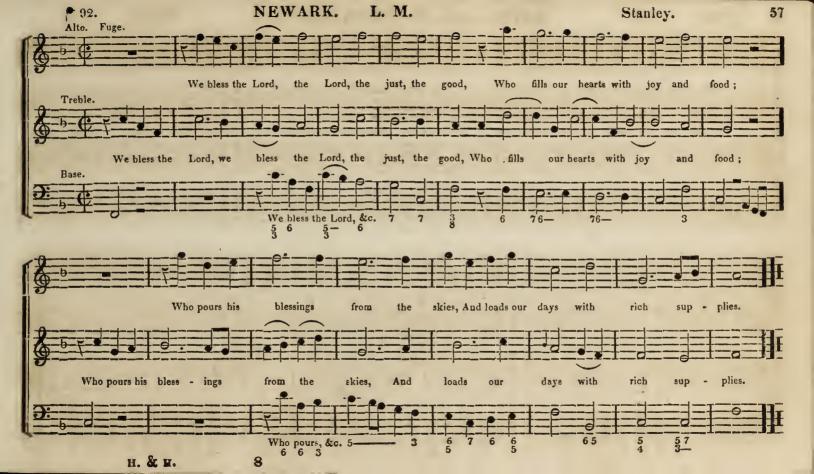


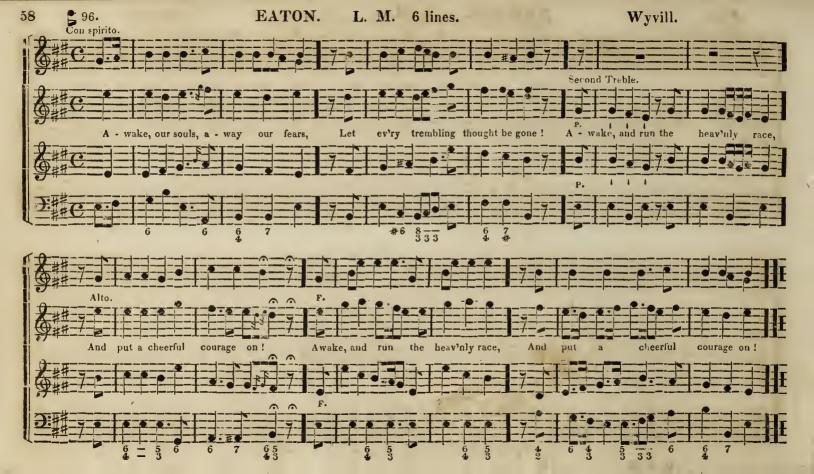


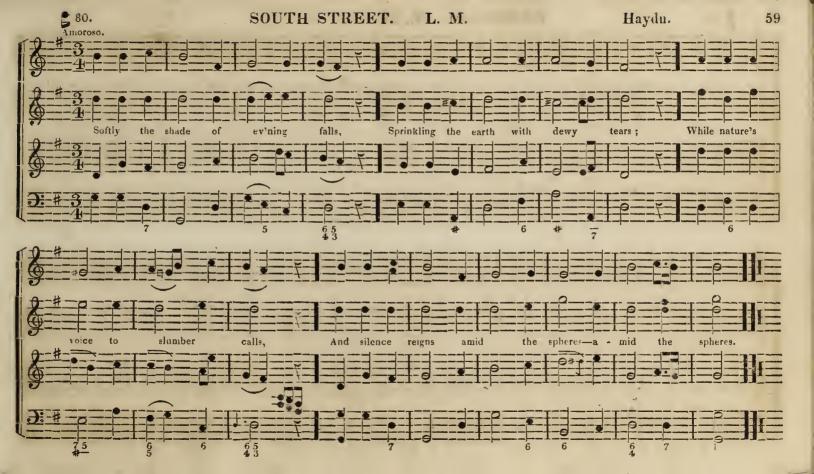


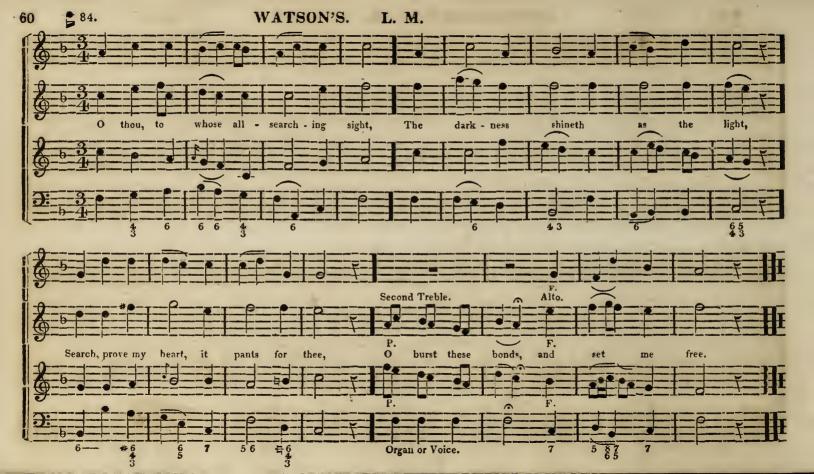


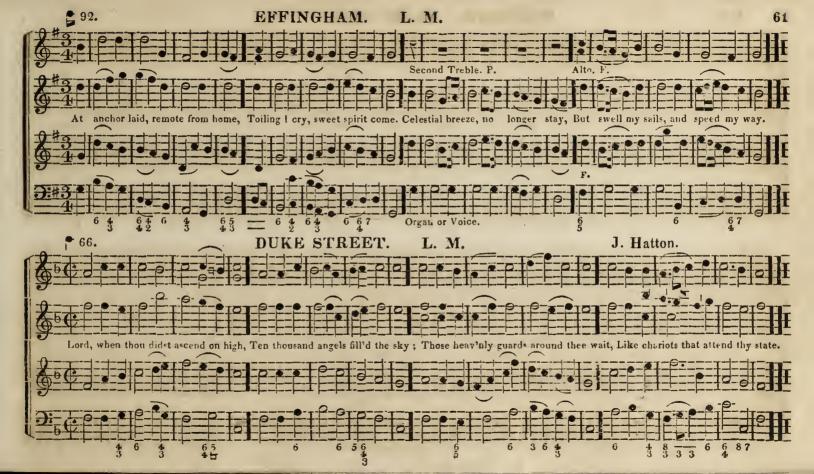


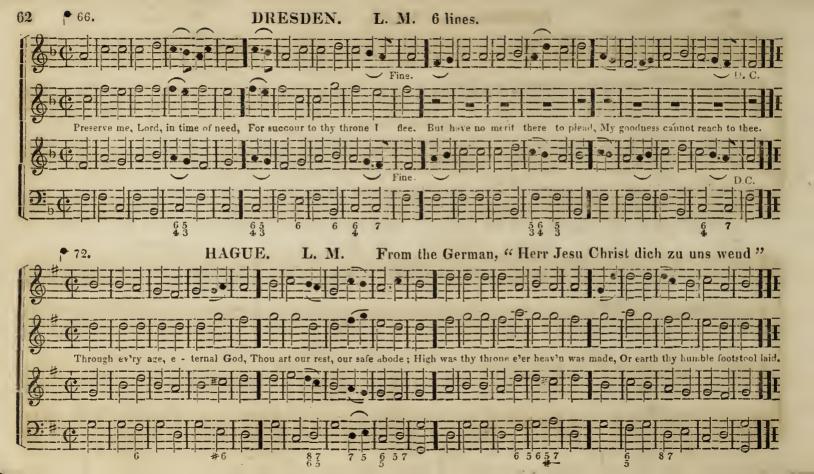


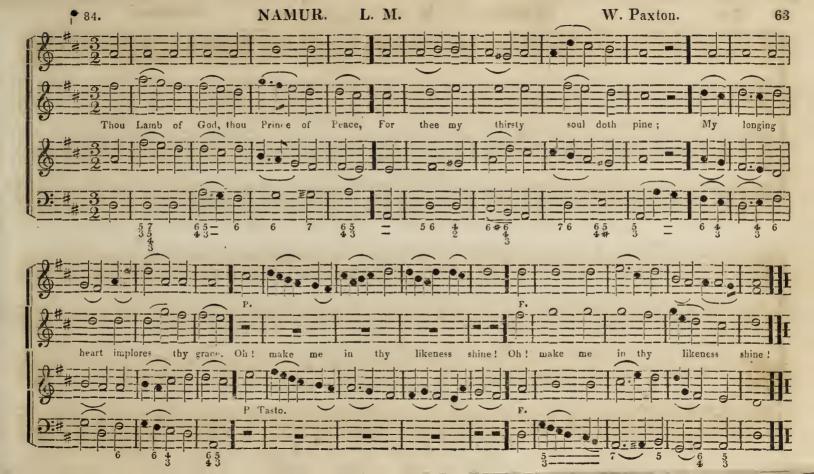


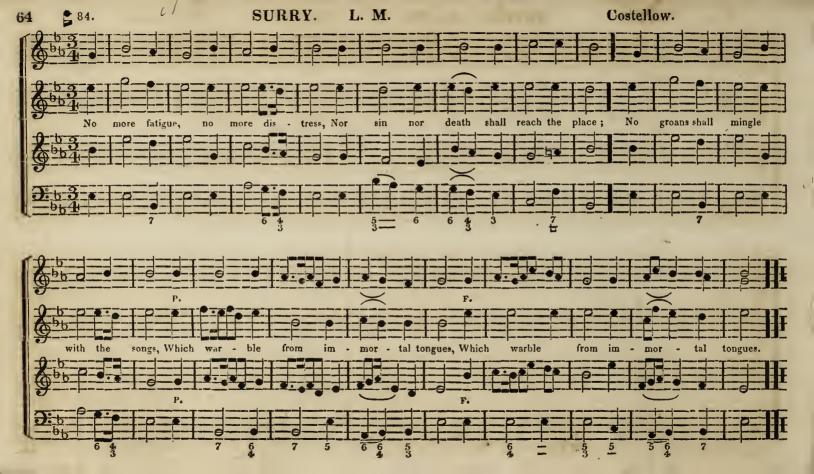








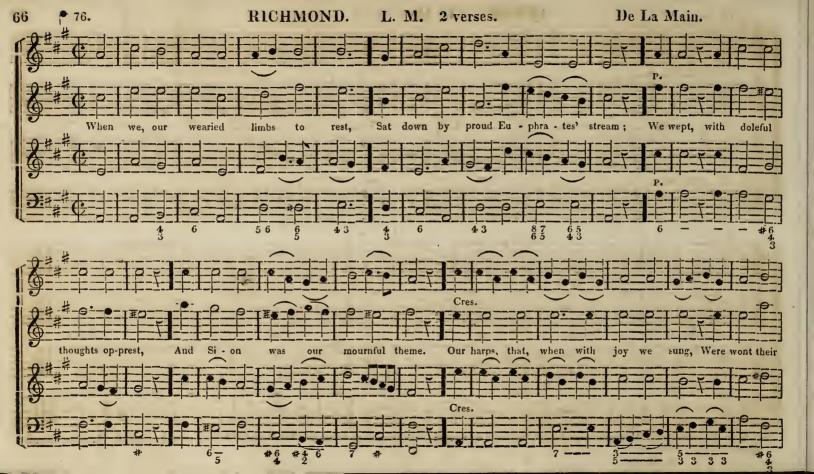


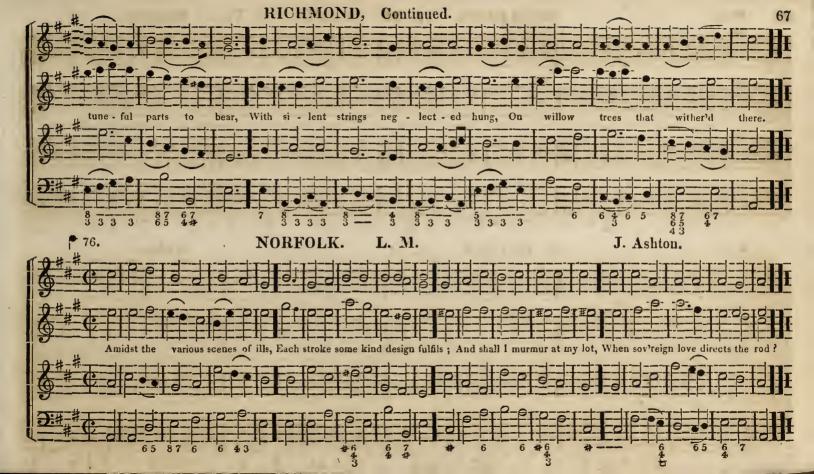


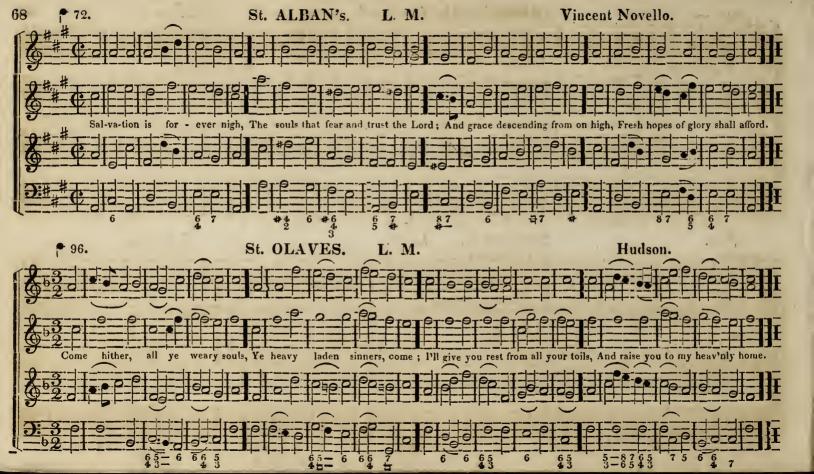


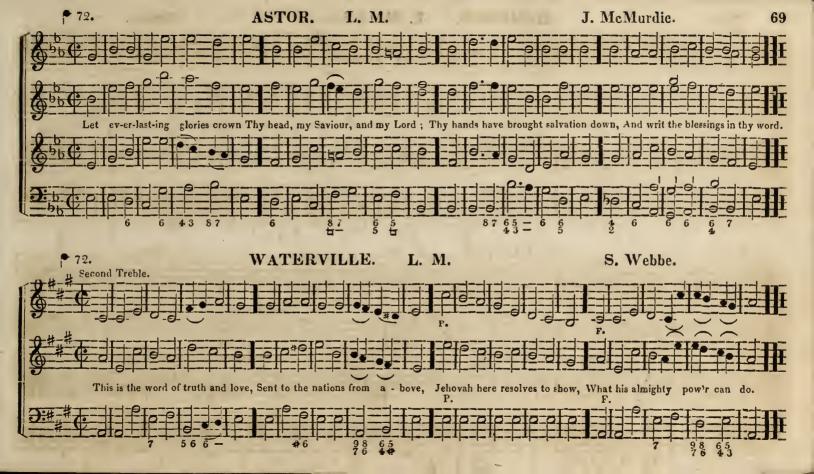
In singing this tune to the words here adapted, the small notes at the commencement of the first, fourth and fifth lines, must be omitted. In other stanzas they will often be required.

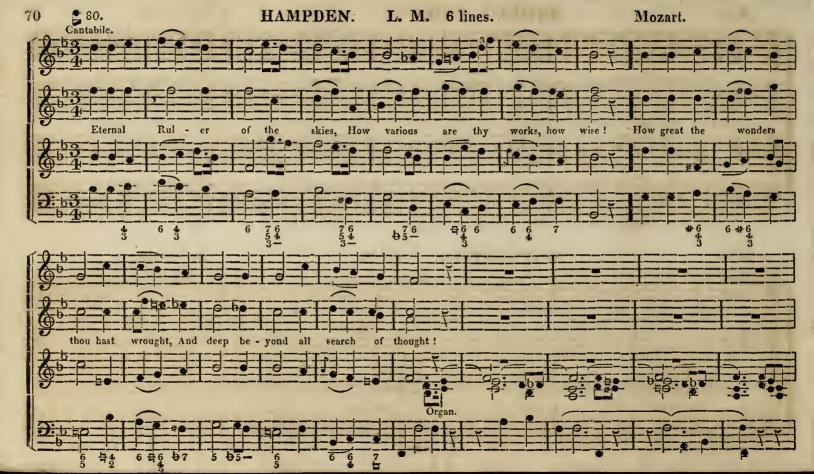
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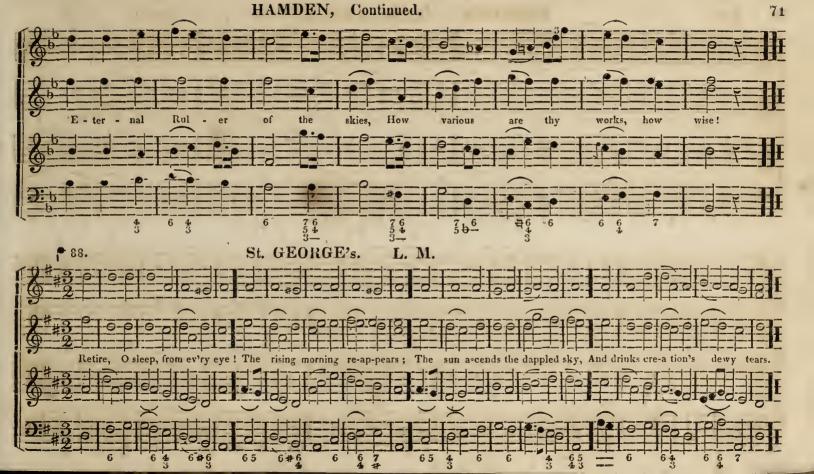


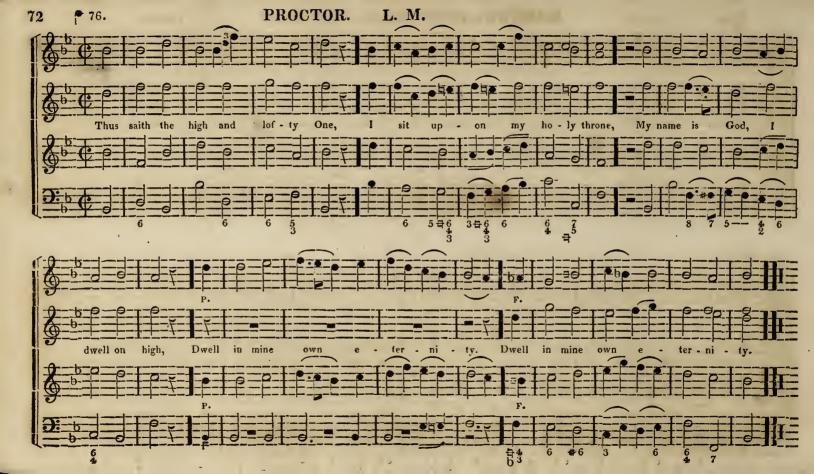


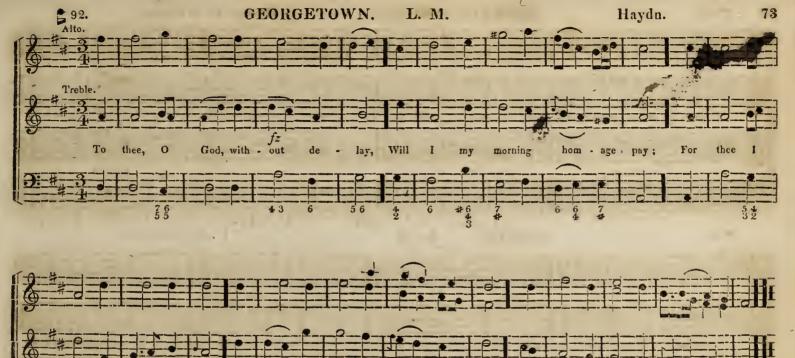


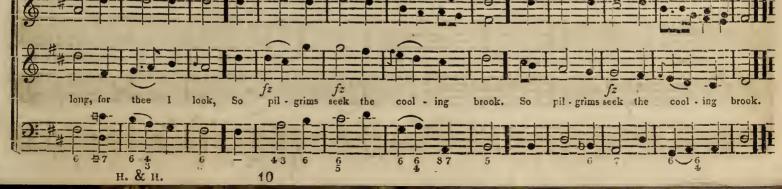


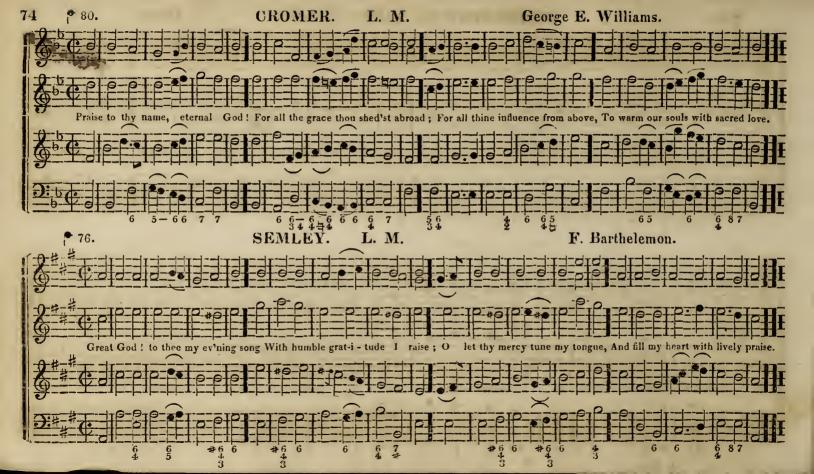


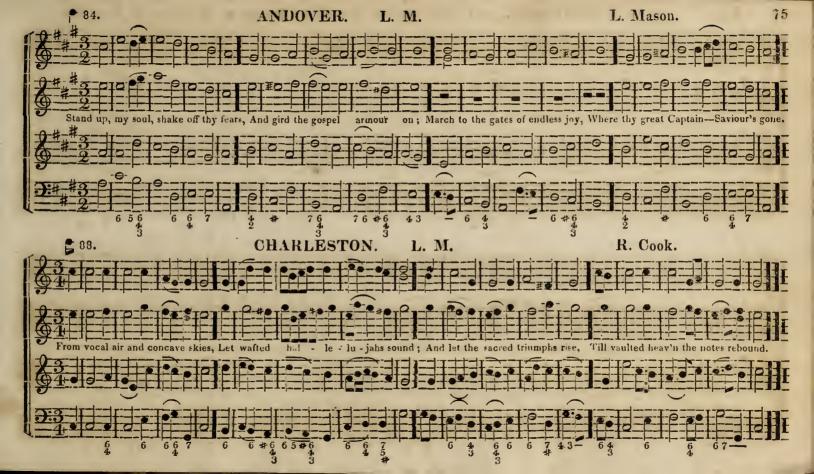


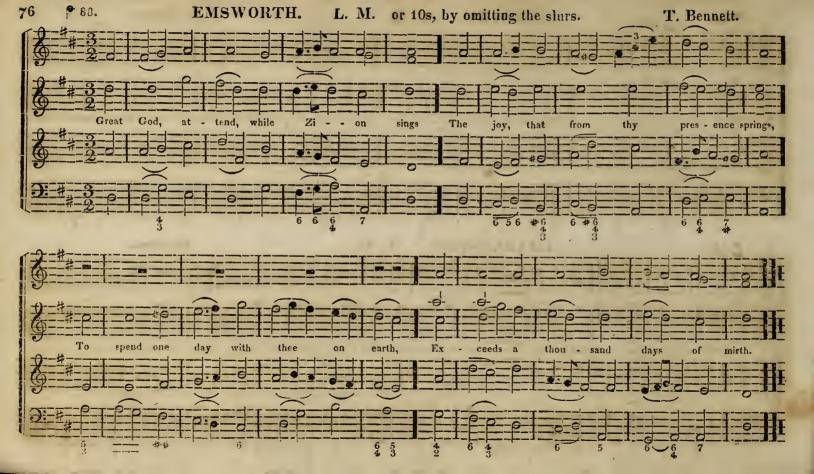


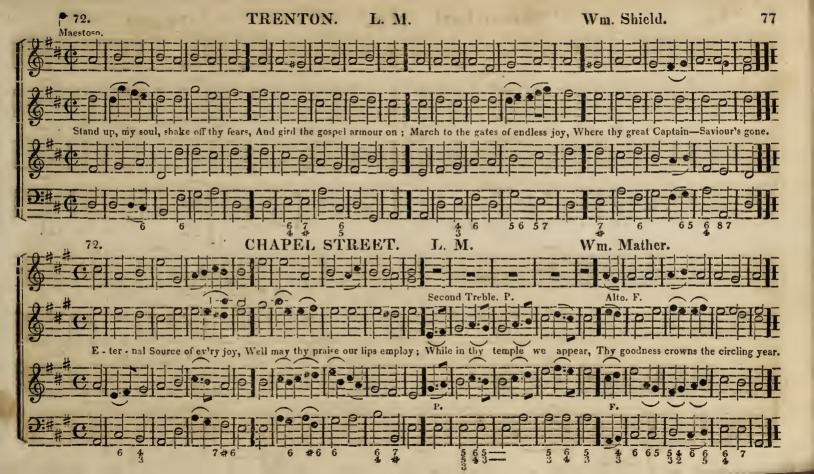


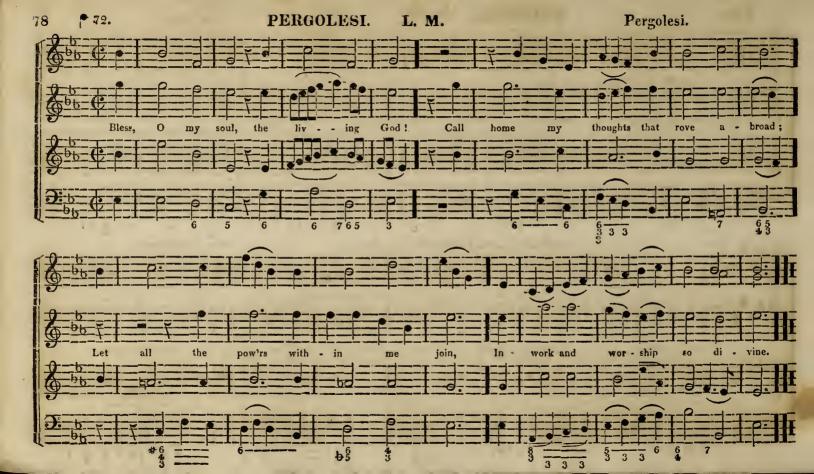


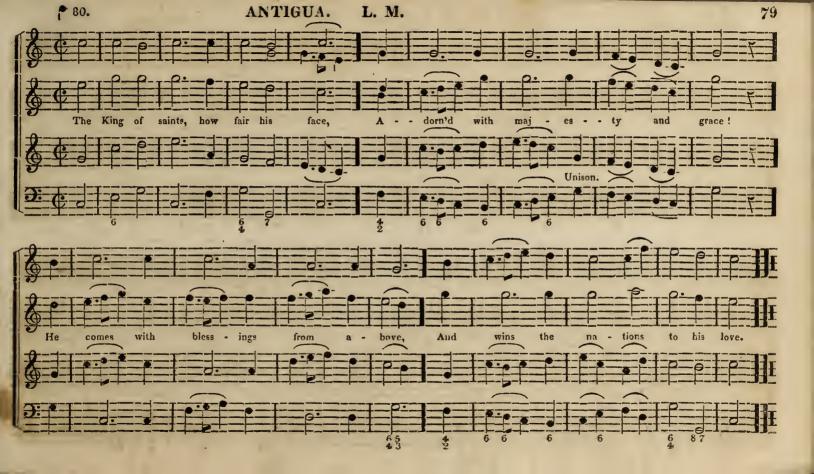


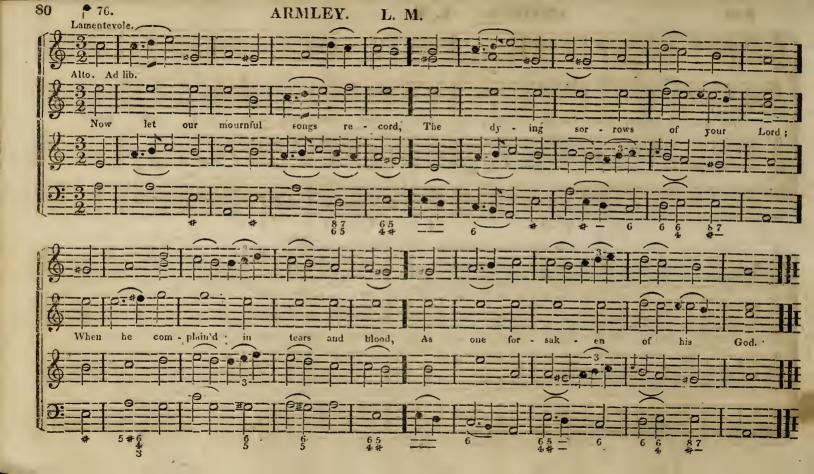


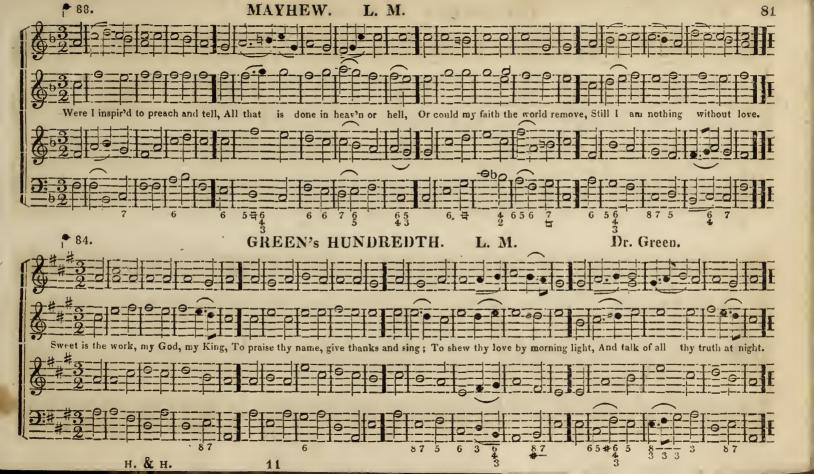


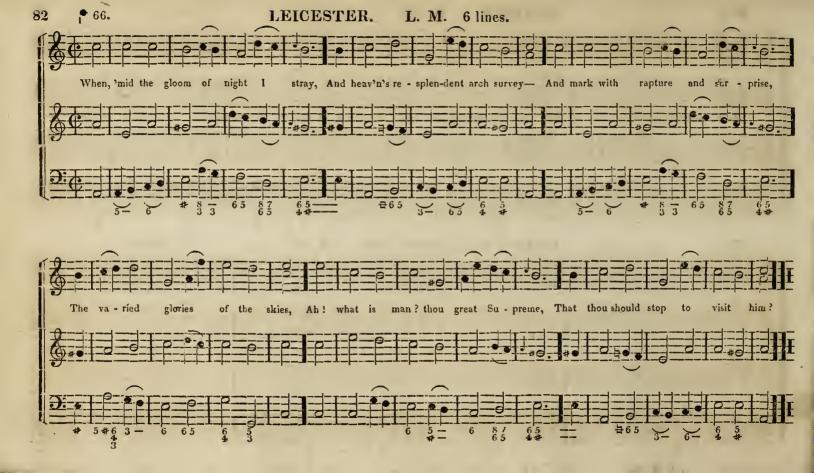


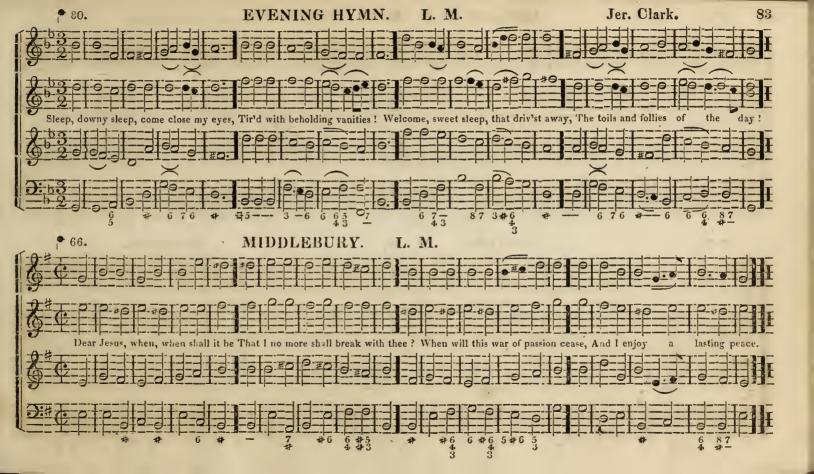


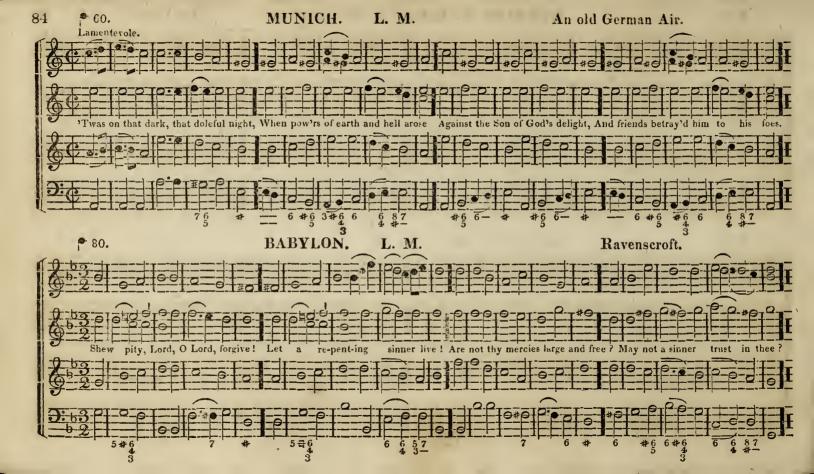


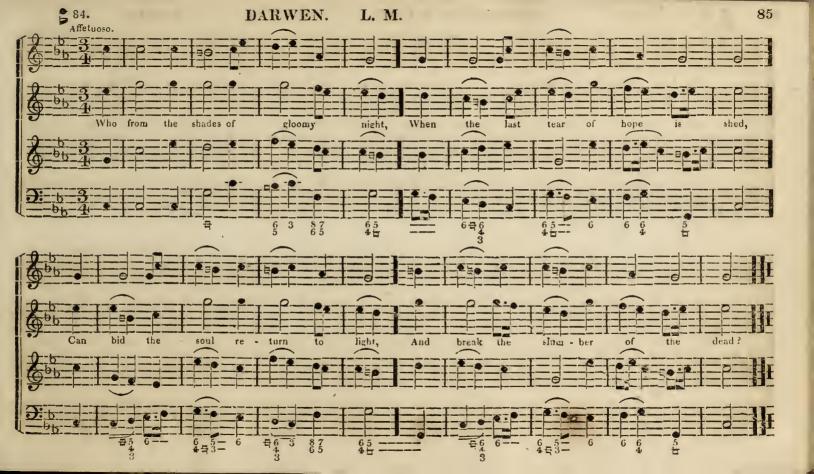




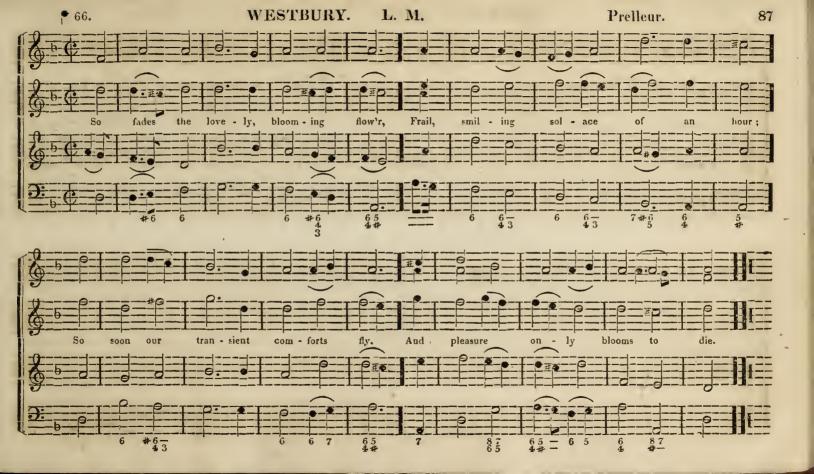


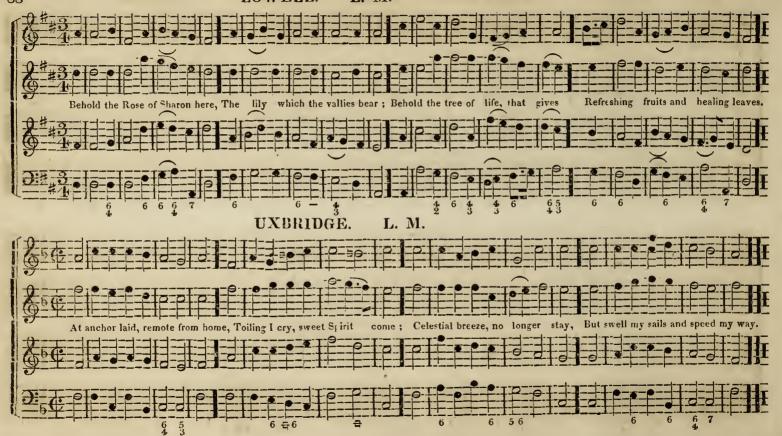


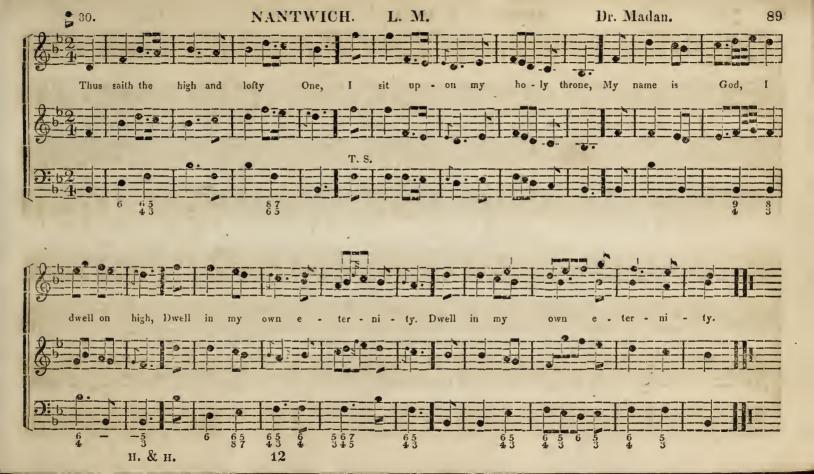




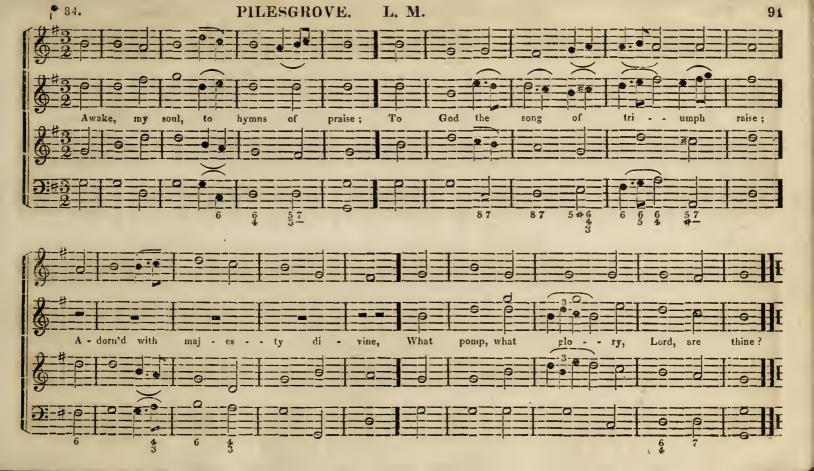


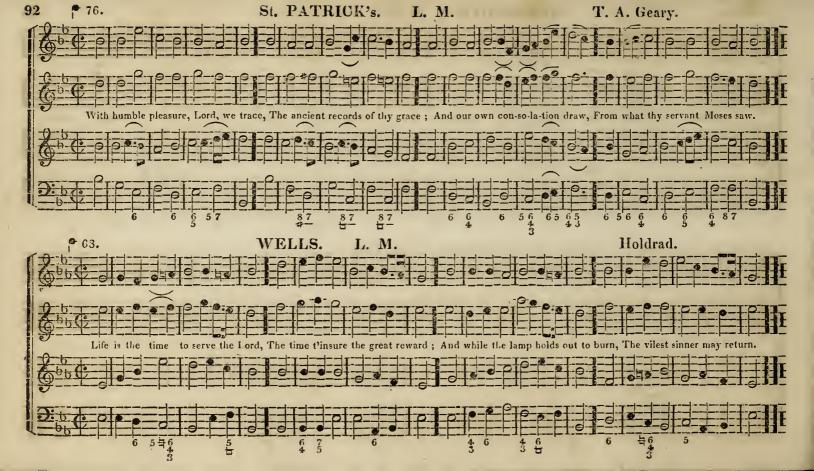


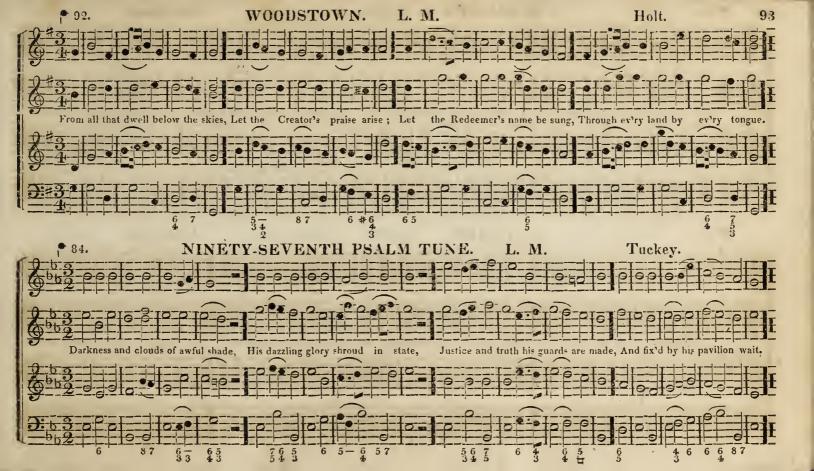


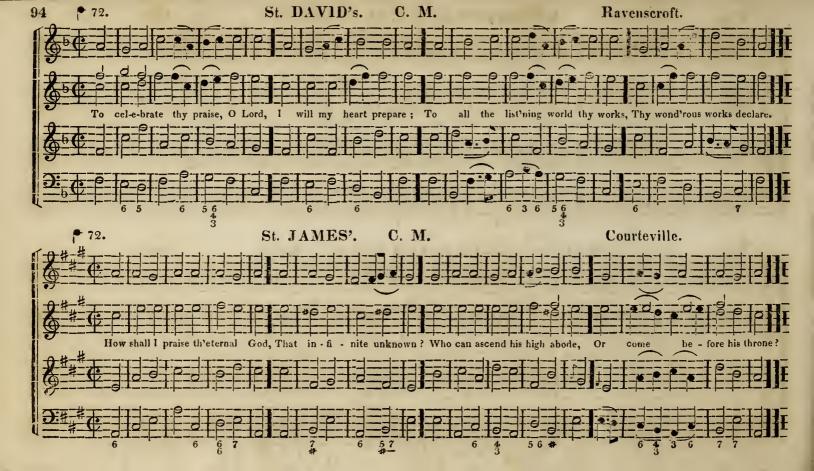


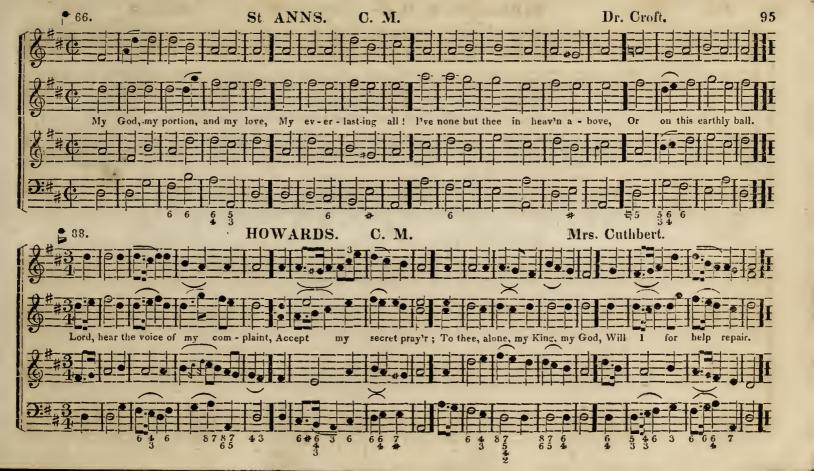


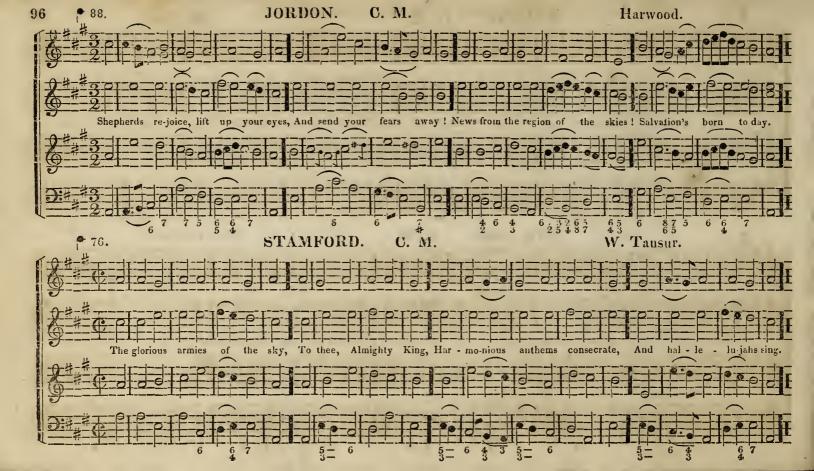


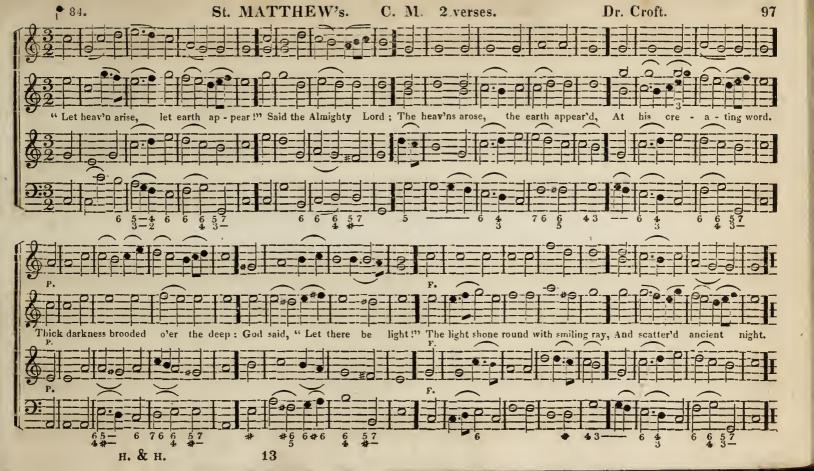


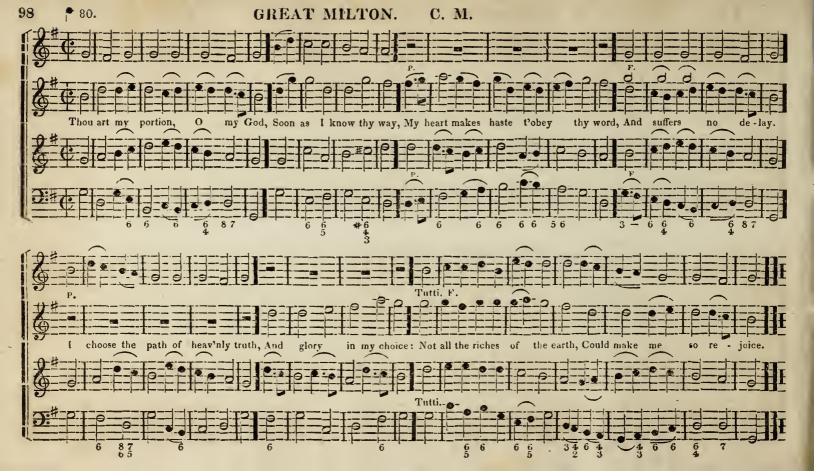


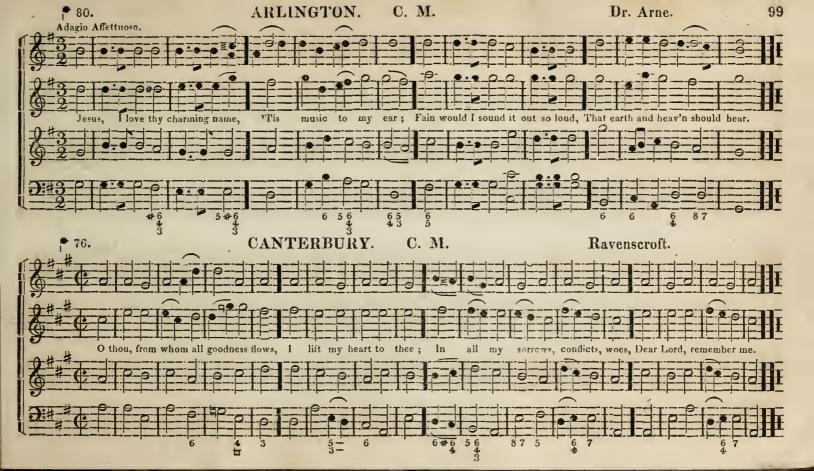


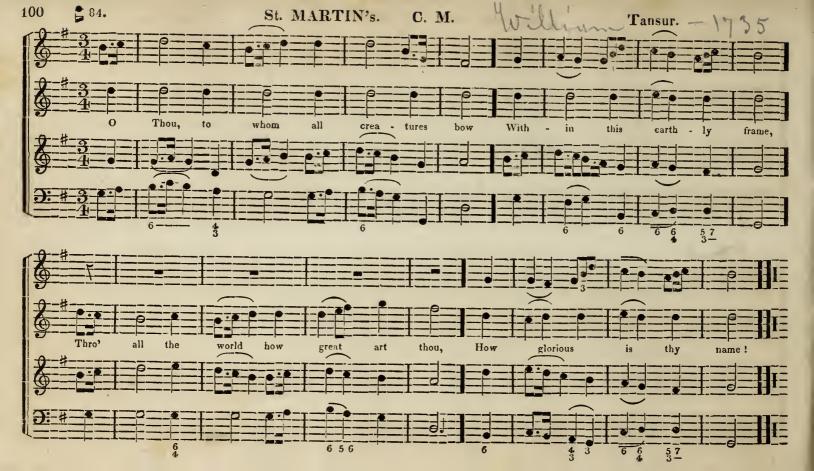


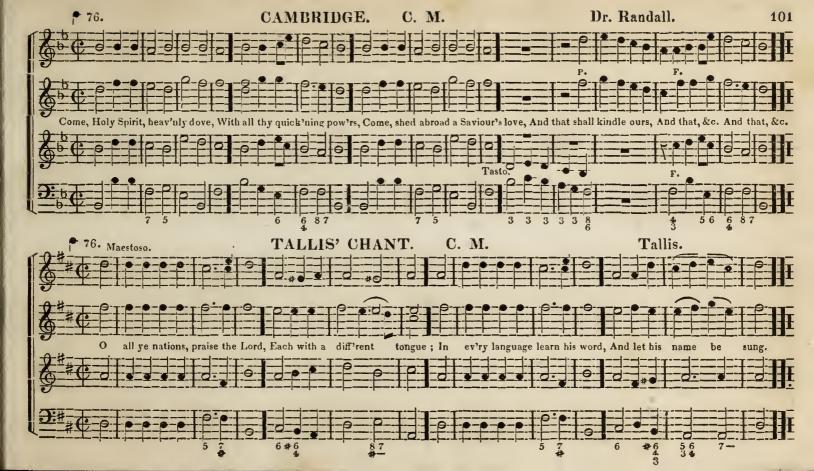


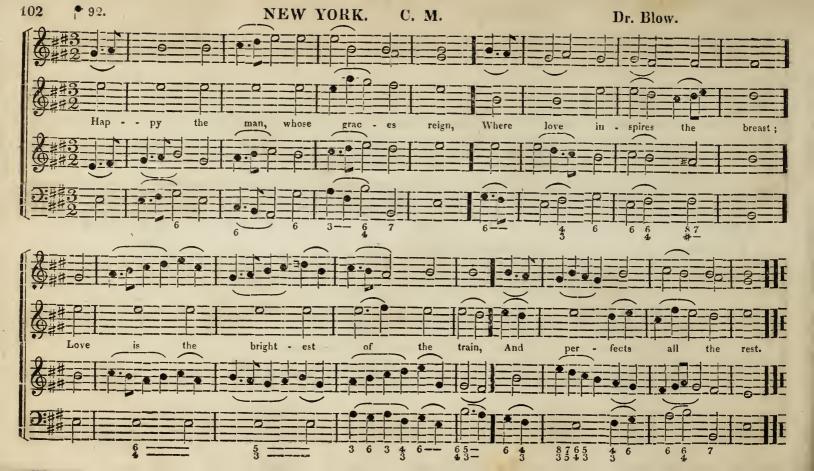


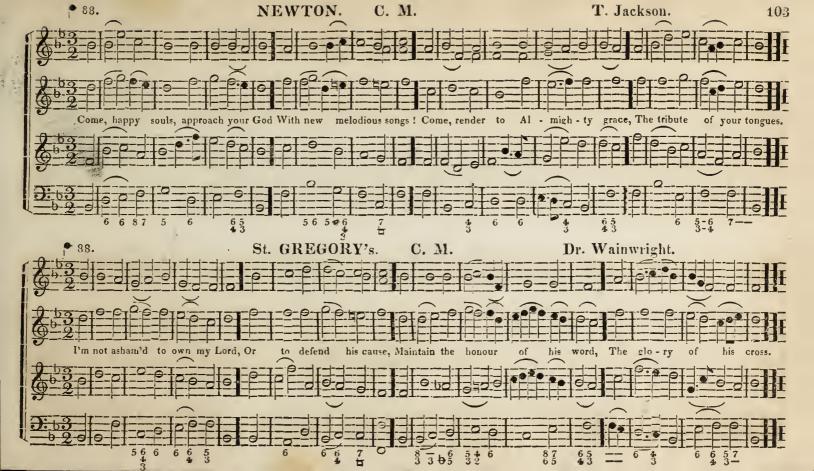


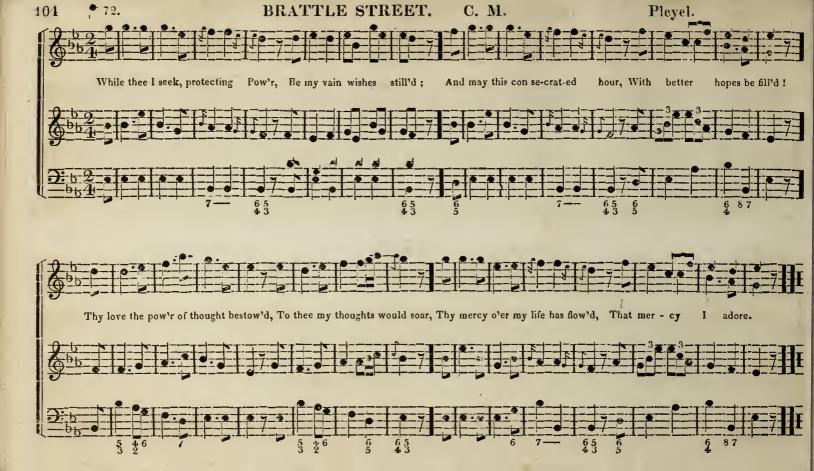












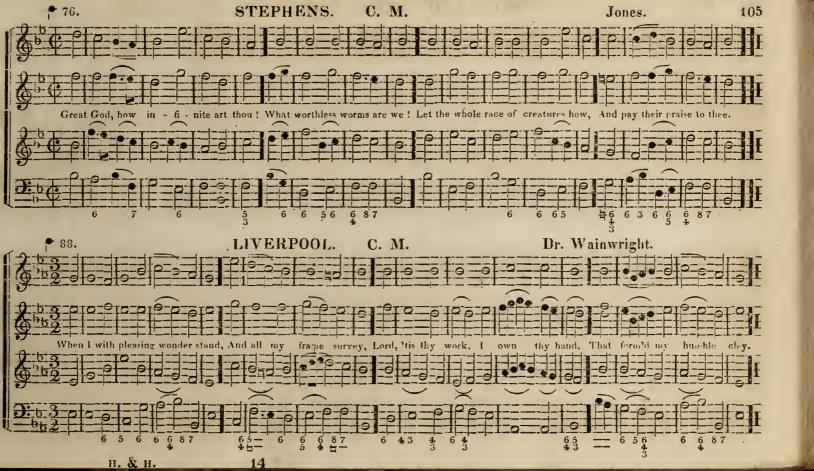
THE TUNE OF "BRATTLE STREET." A correspondent inquired sometime since where this well-known tune, so closely associated with the heautiful hymn by Miss Helen M. Williams, beginning, "Whilst thee I seek, Proteeting Power," came from. It was taken from an air with variations in Pleyel's "Concertante," which was published here years ago by G. Graupner.

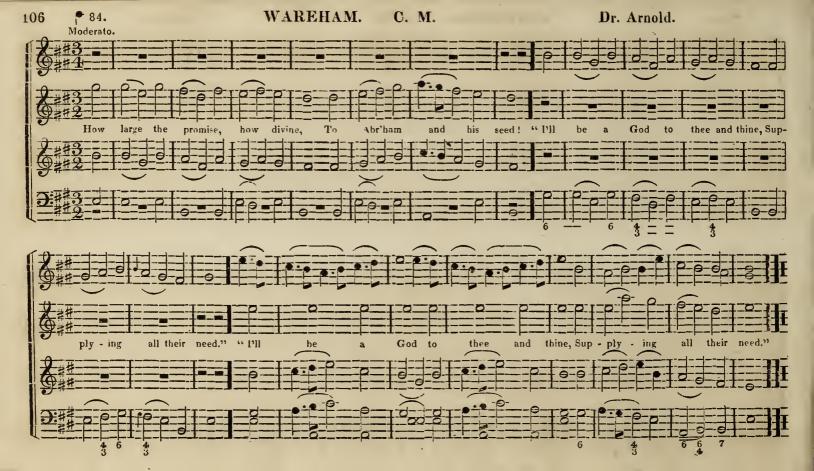
## HOLLINGS & CO.,

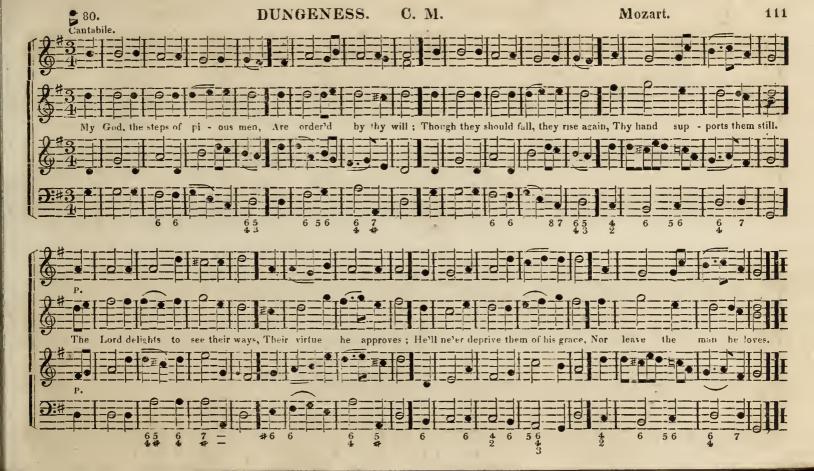
369 WASHINGTON STREET.

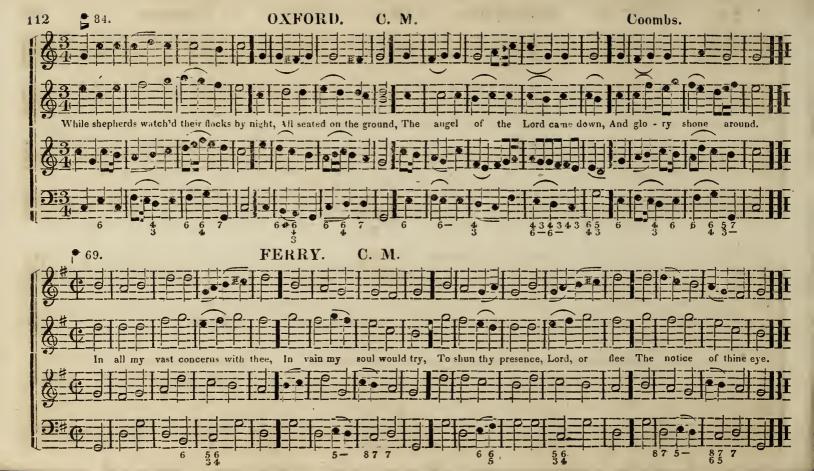
40VED to 111-2 and 131-2 Bromtied st

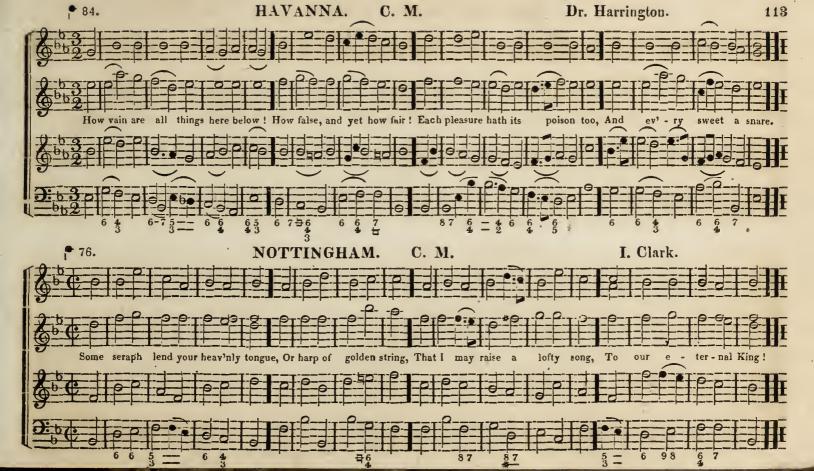
WINC'S CELEBRATED EBFECT-FITTING SHIRTS.

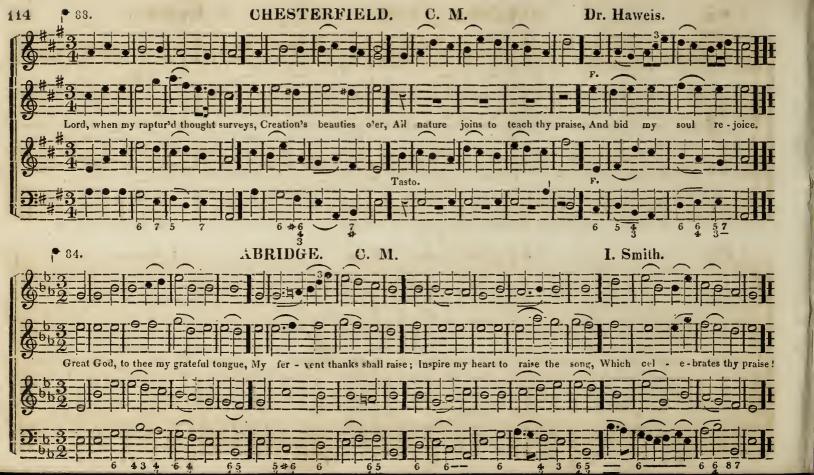


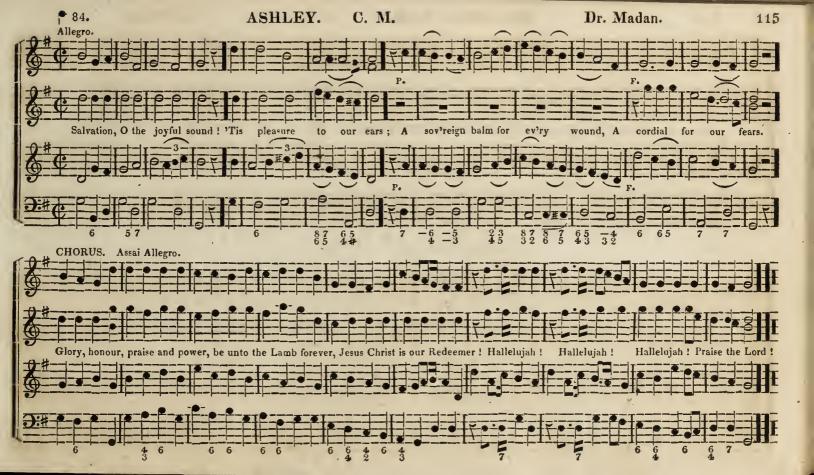


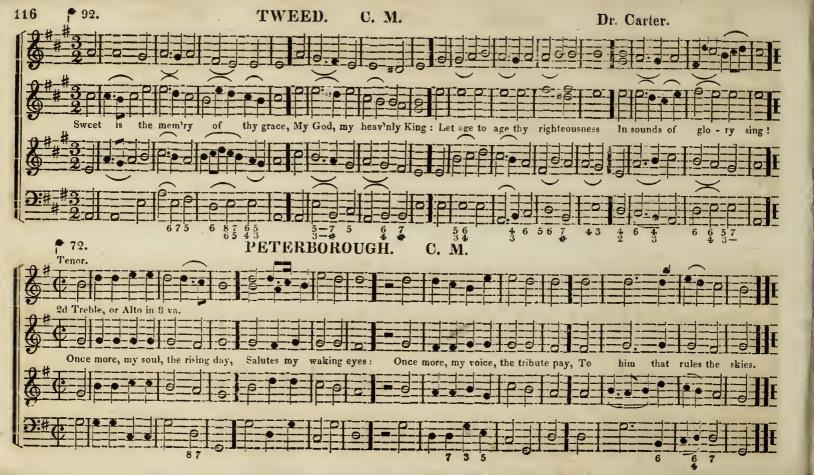


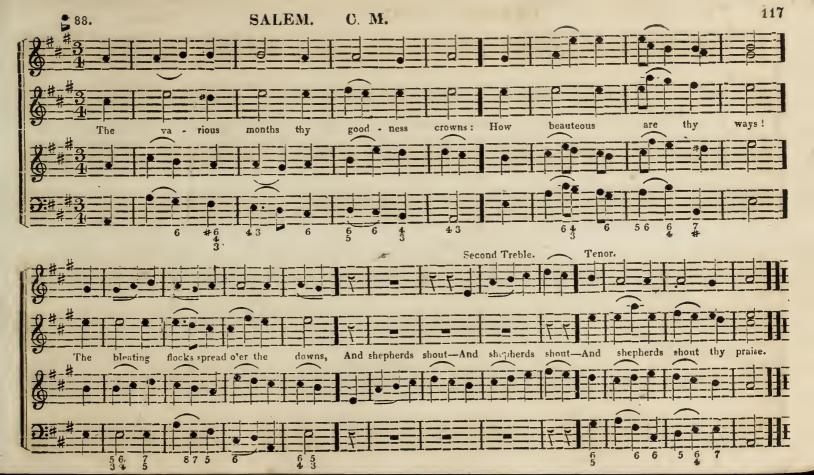


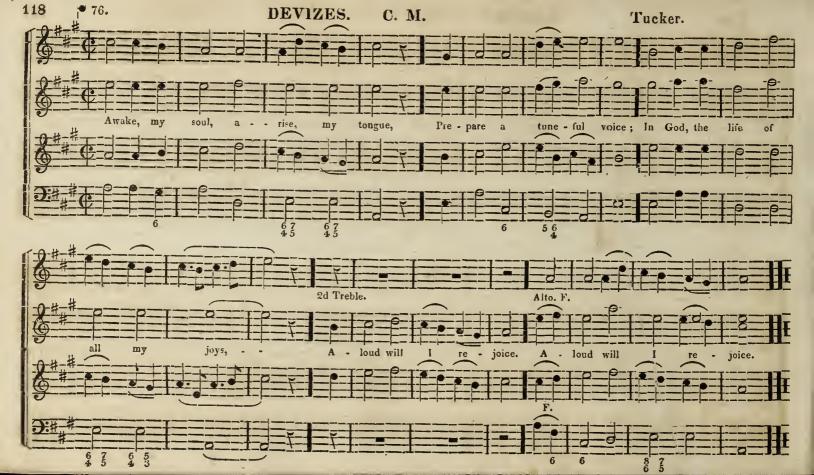


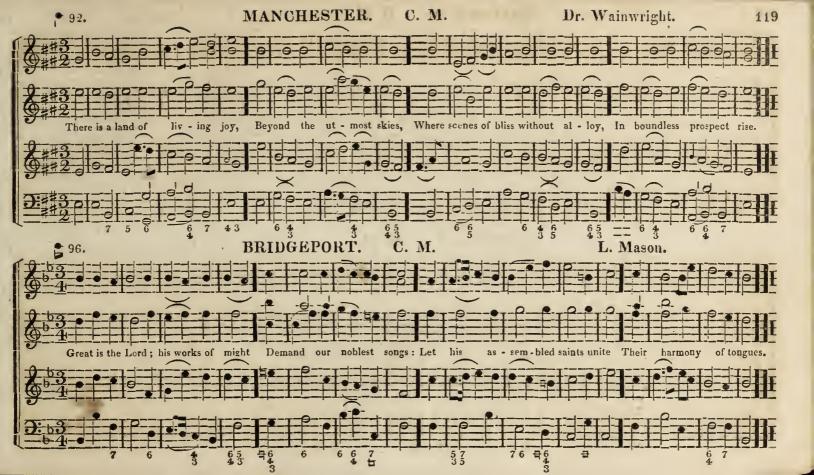


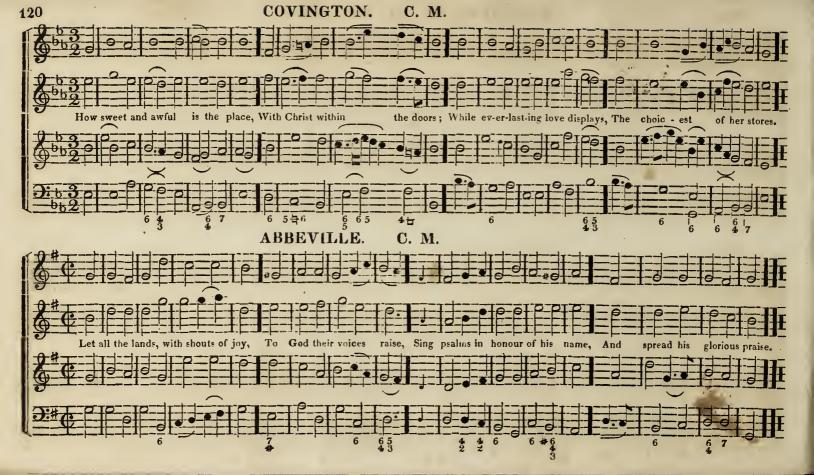




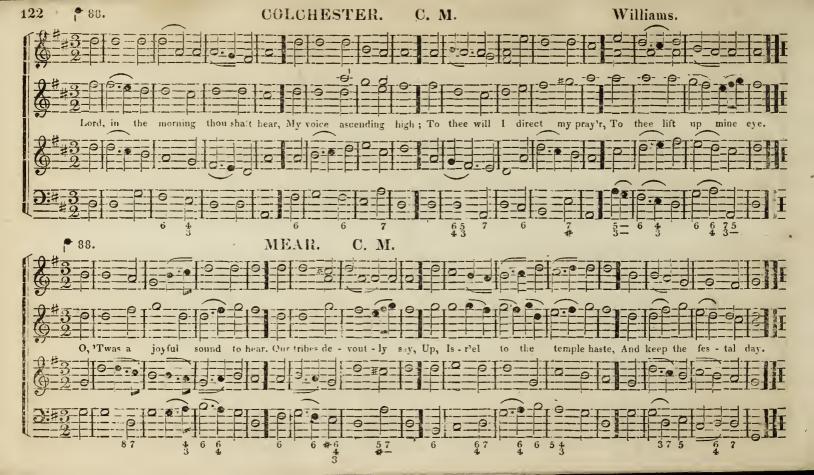


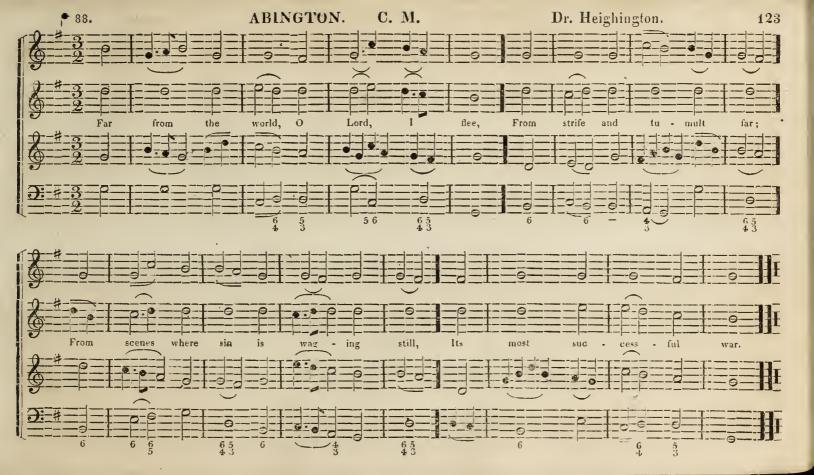


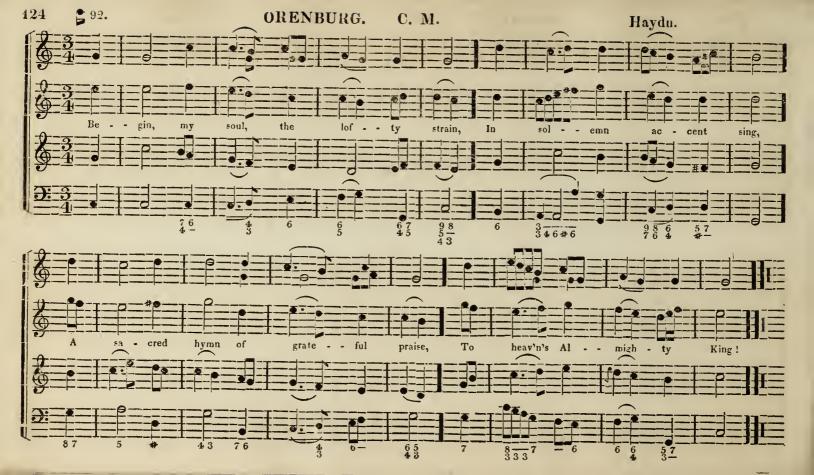


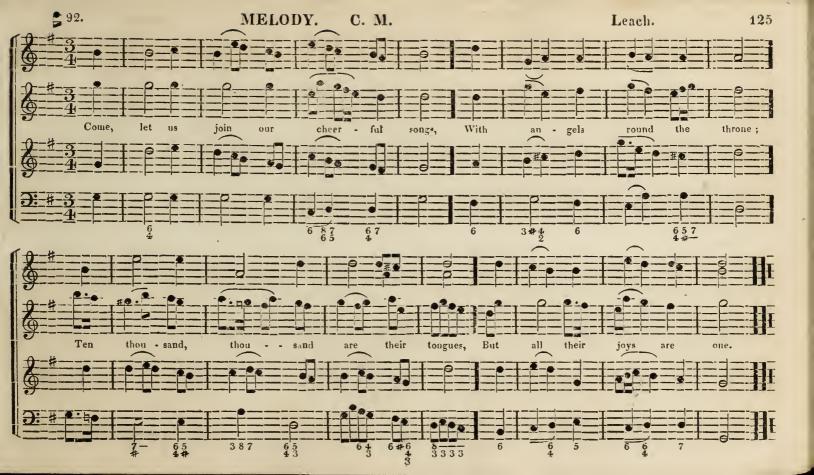


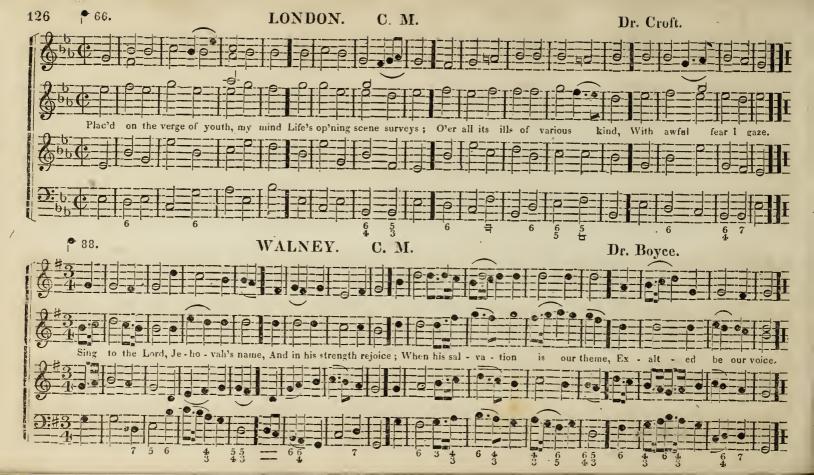


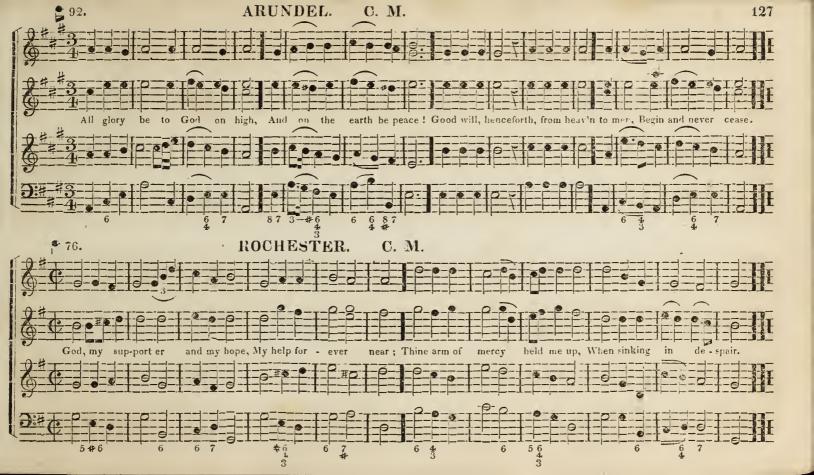


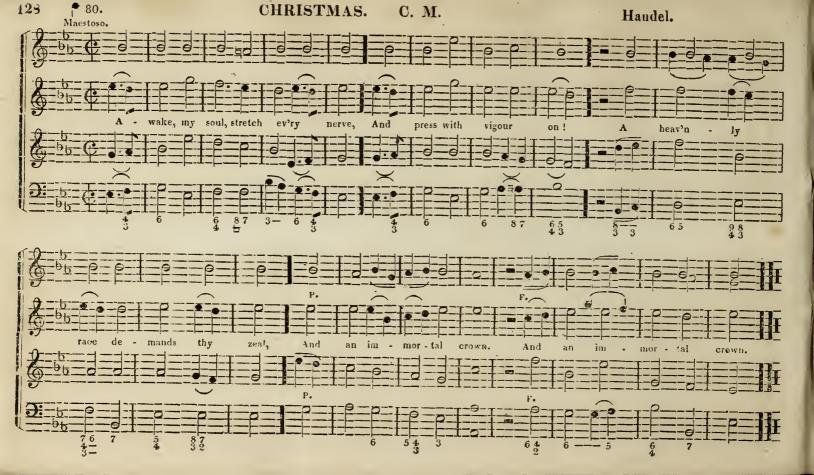


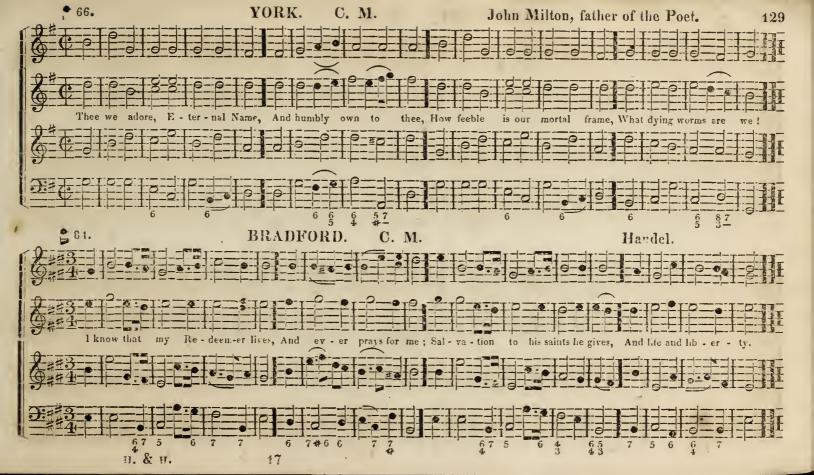


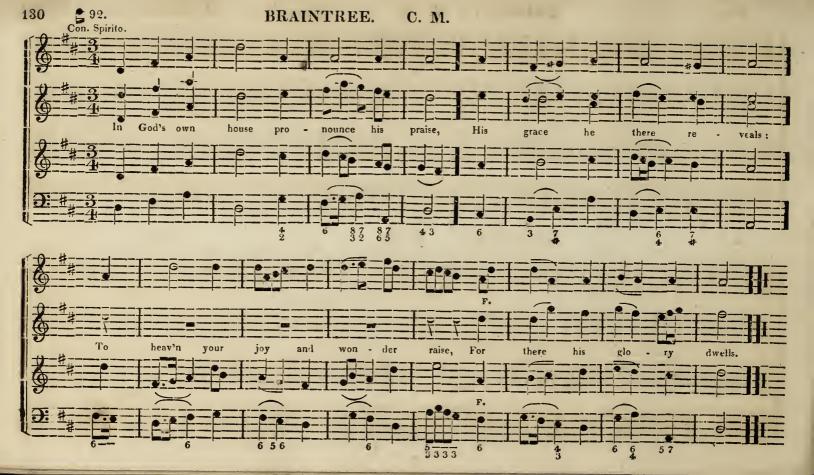


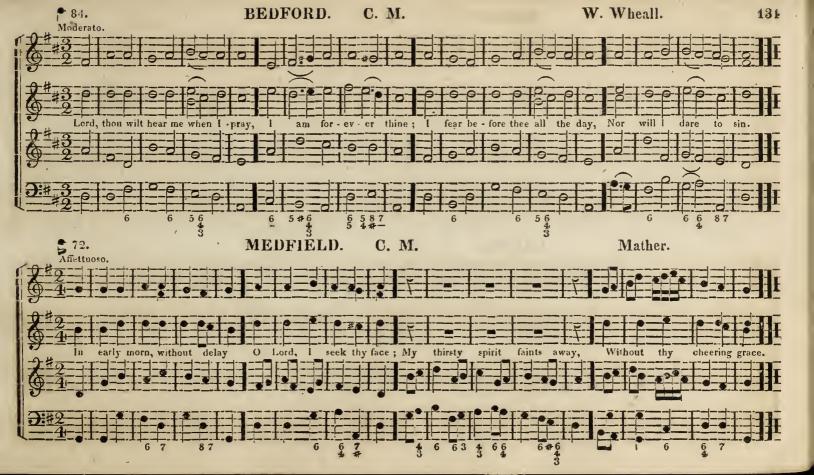


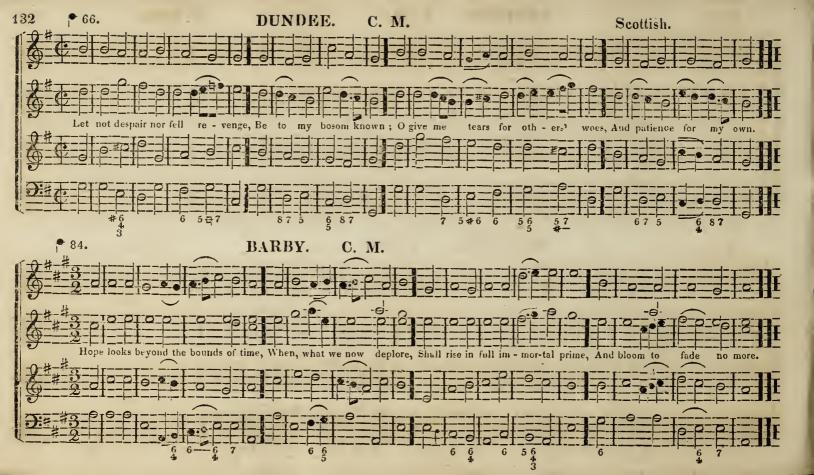




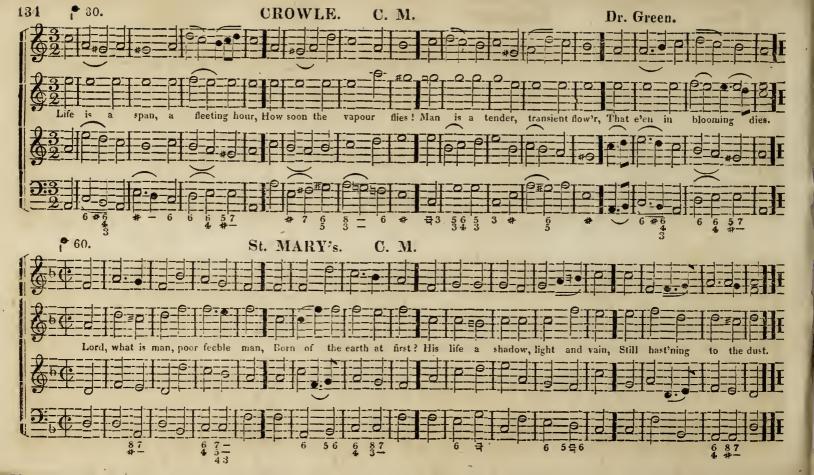


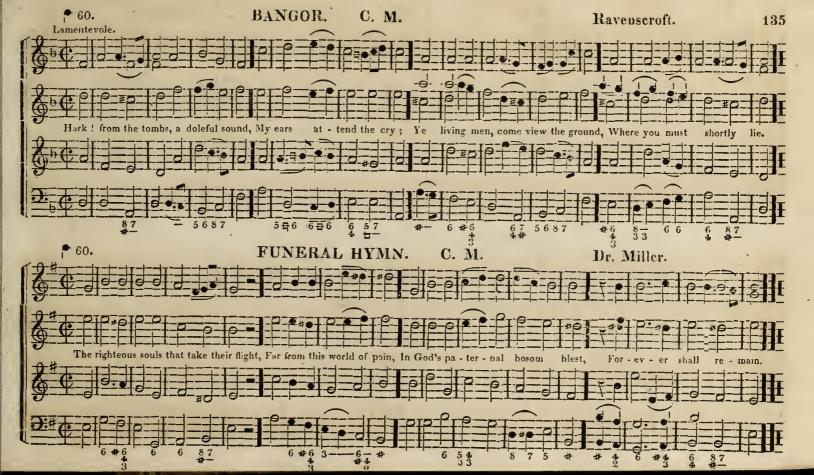


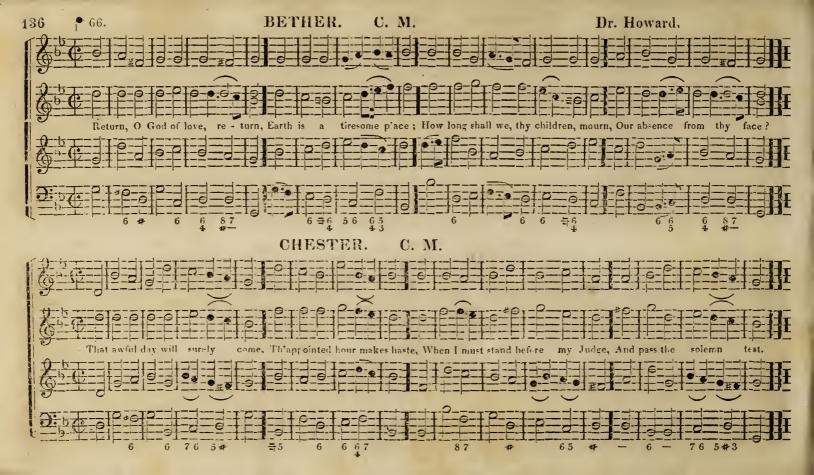


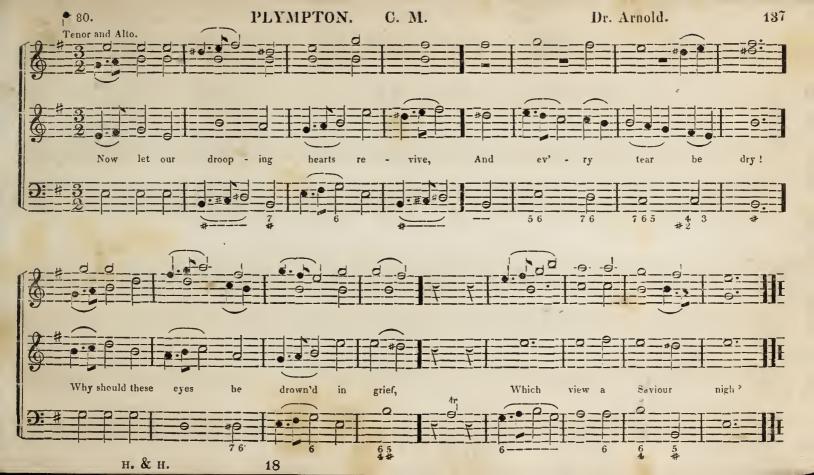


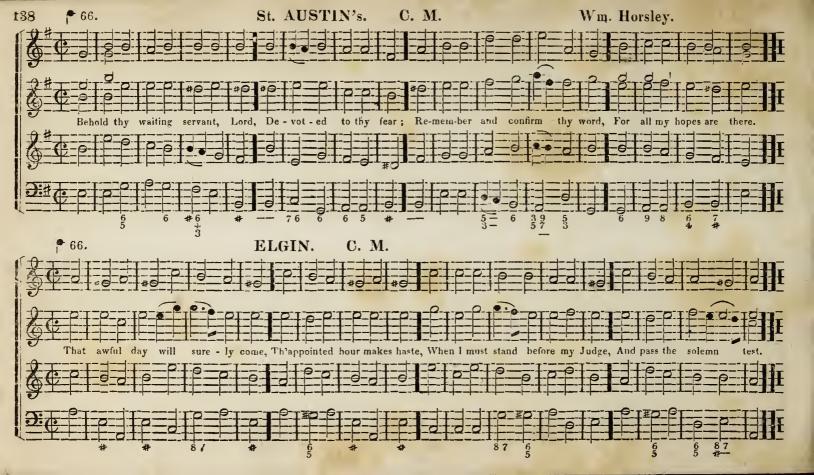


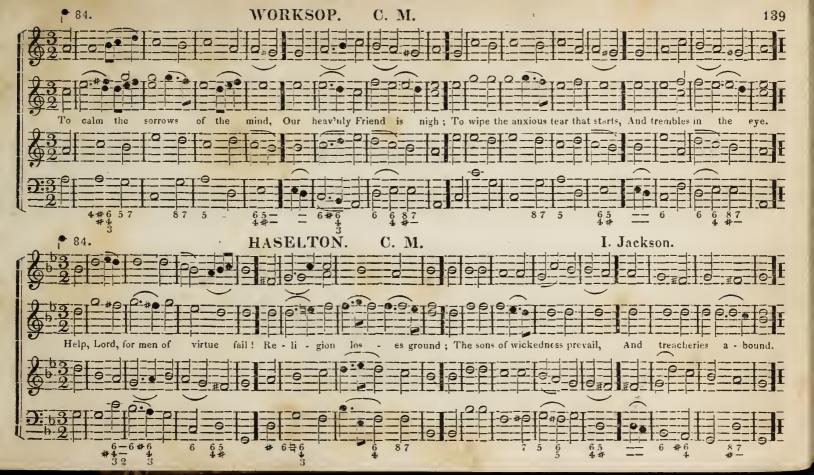


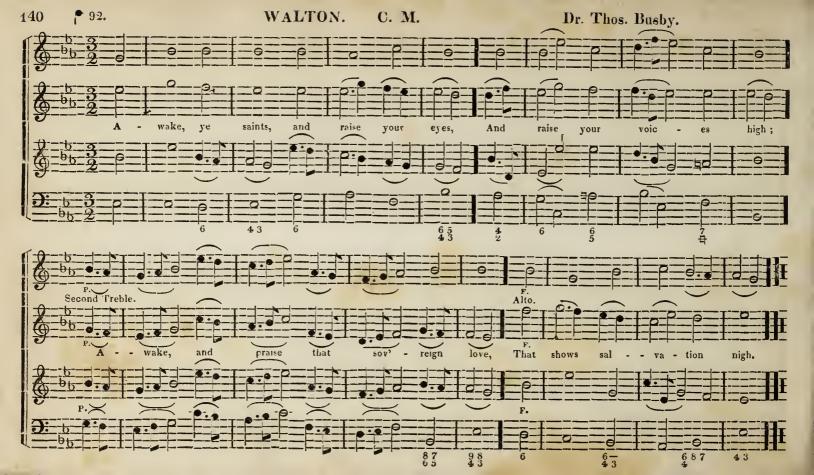




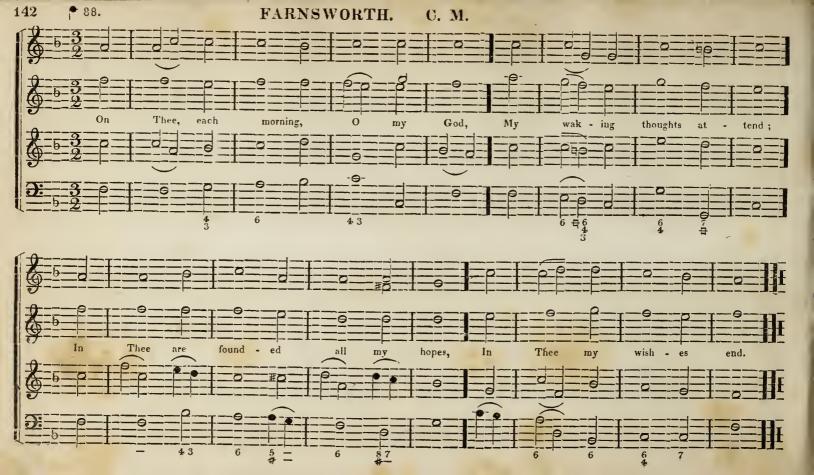


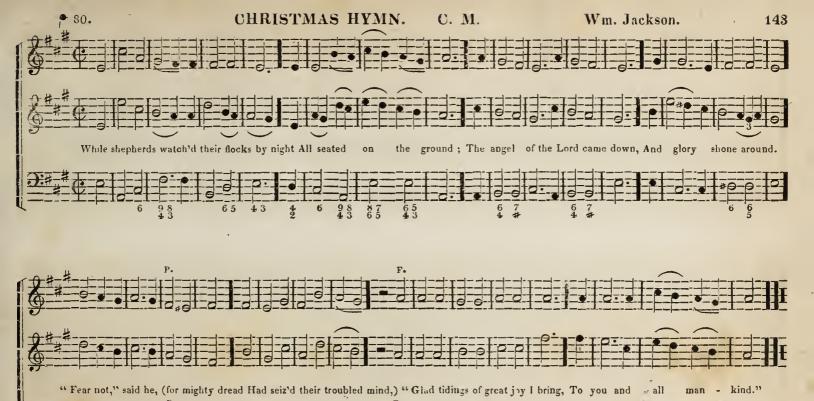


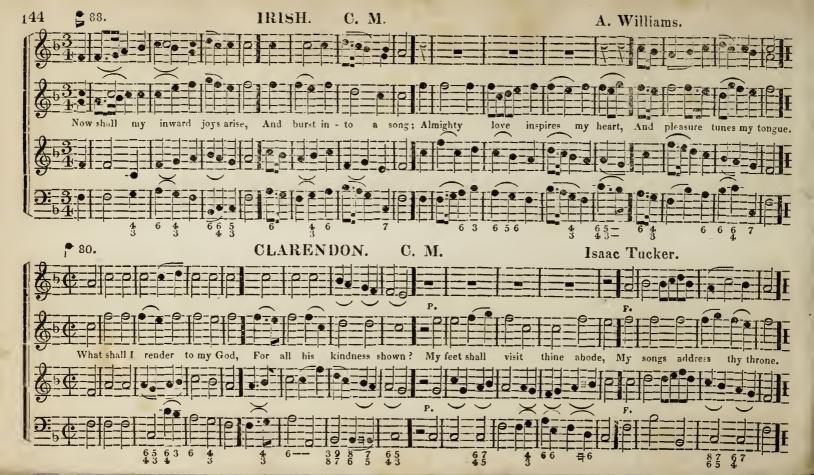




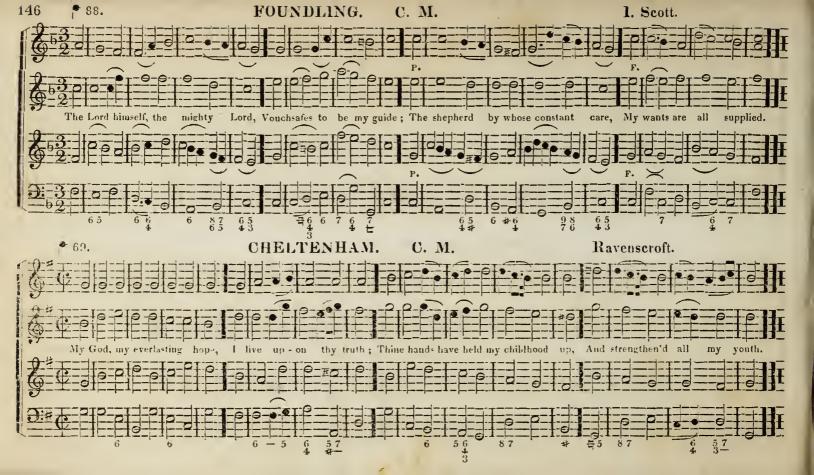


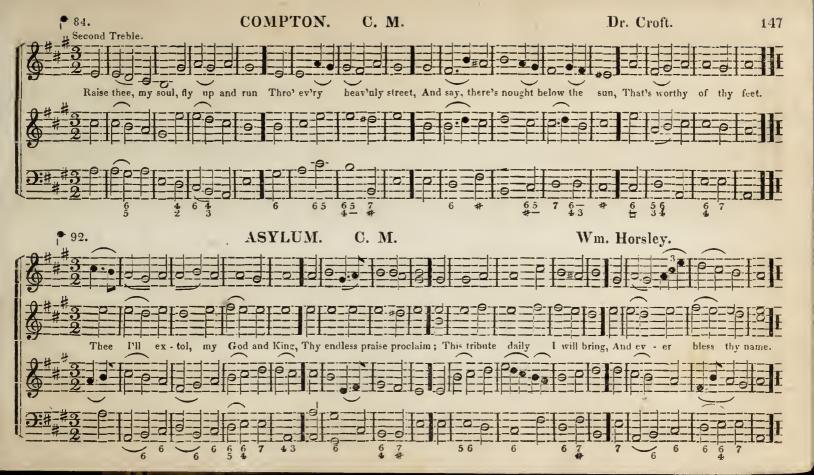


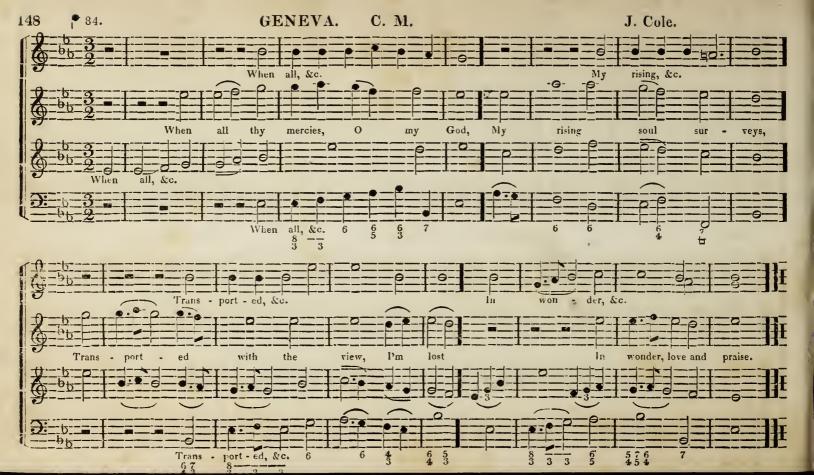


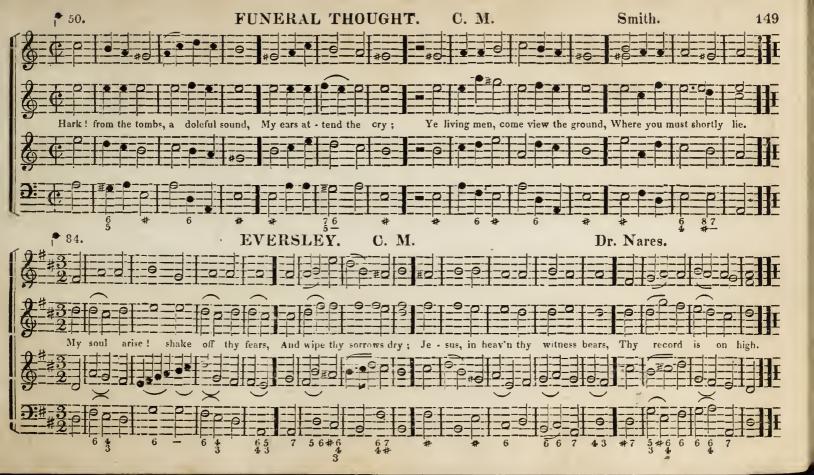


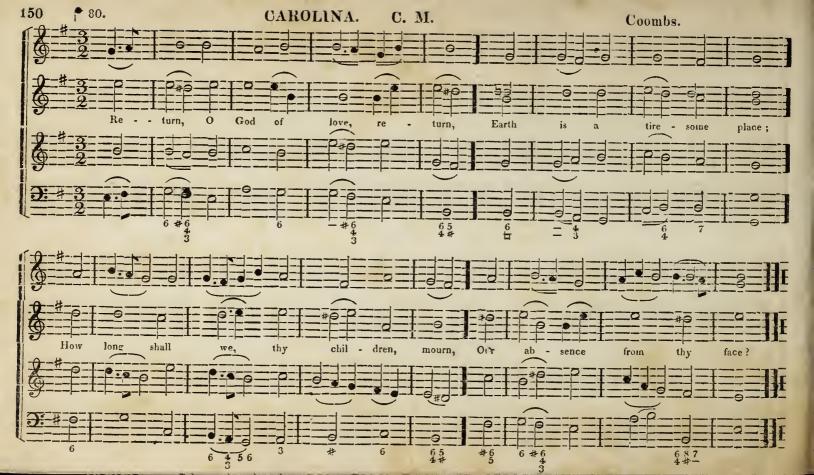


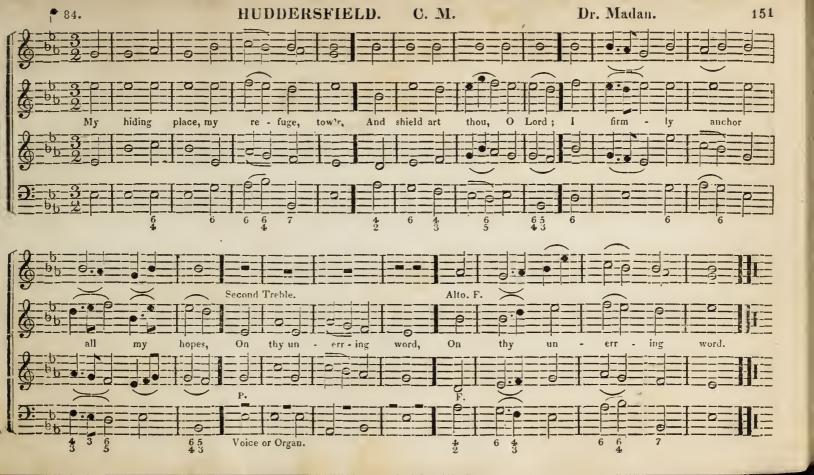


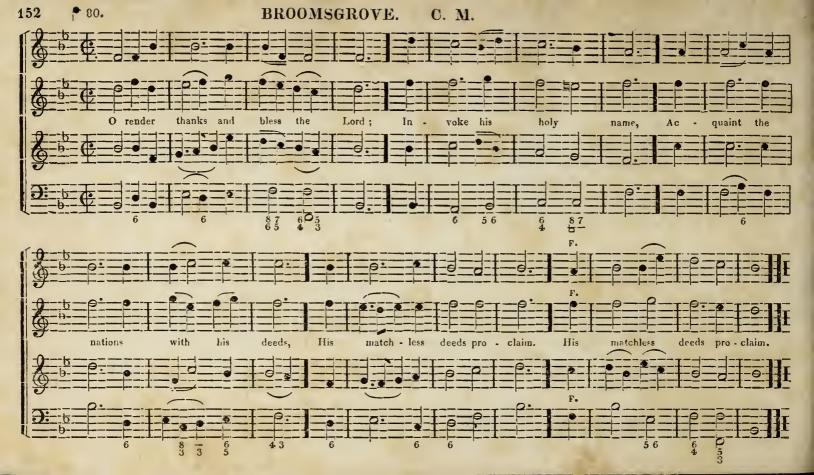


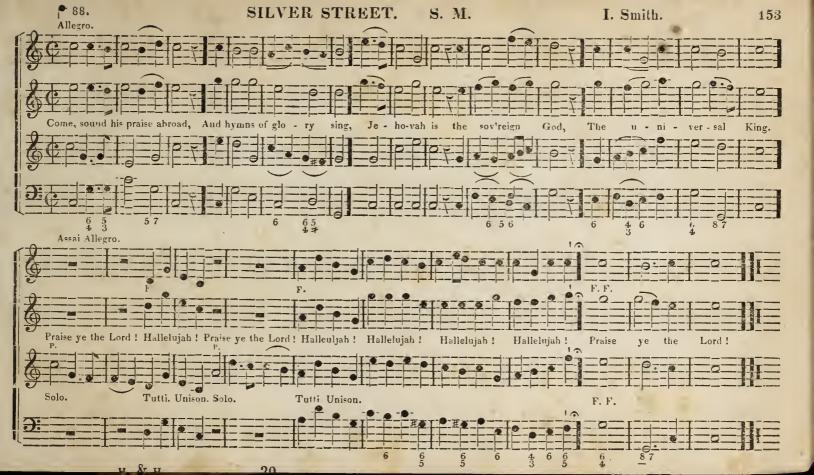


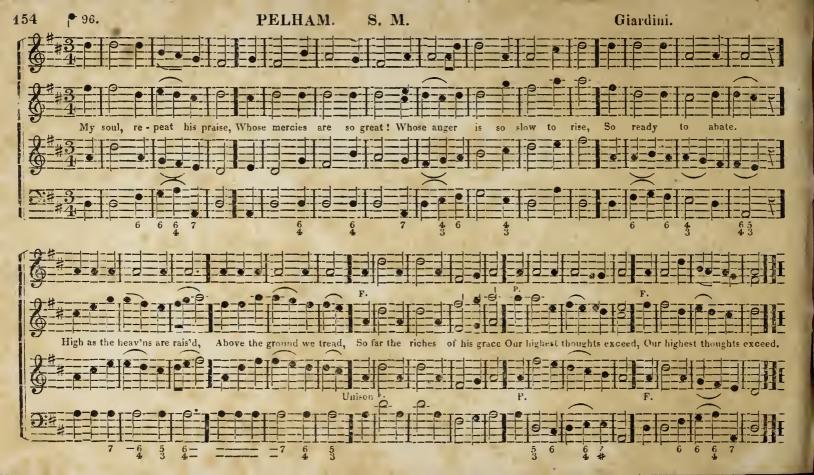


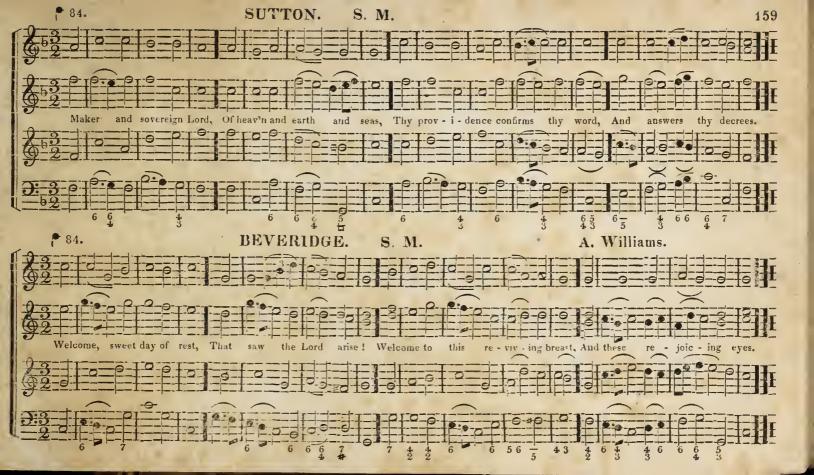




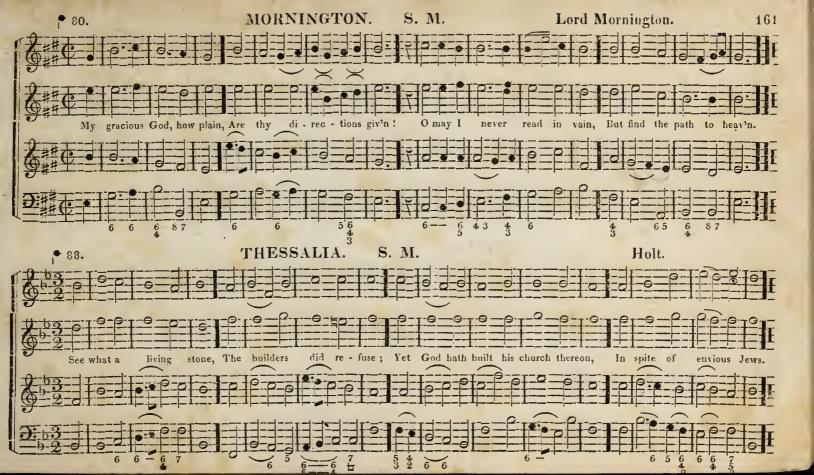




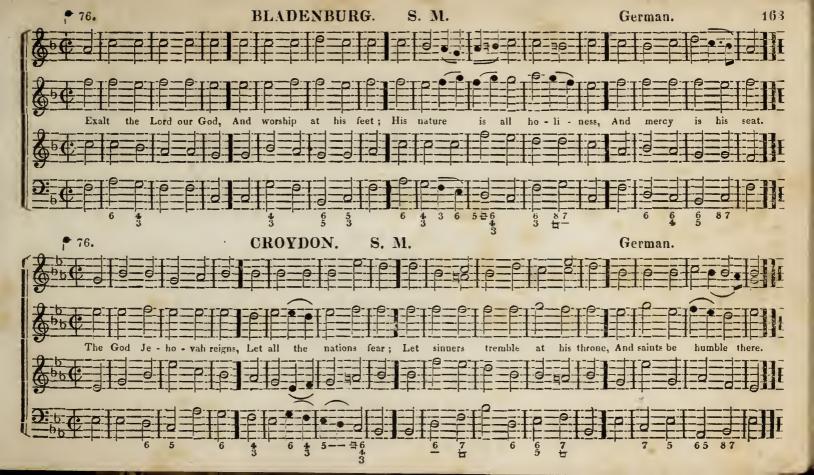


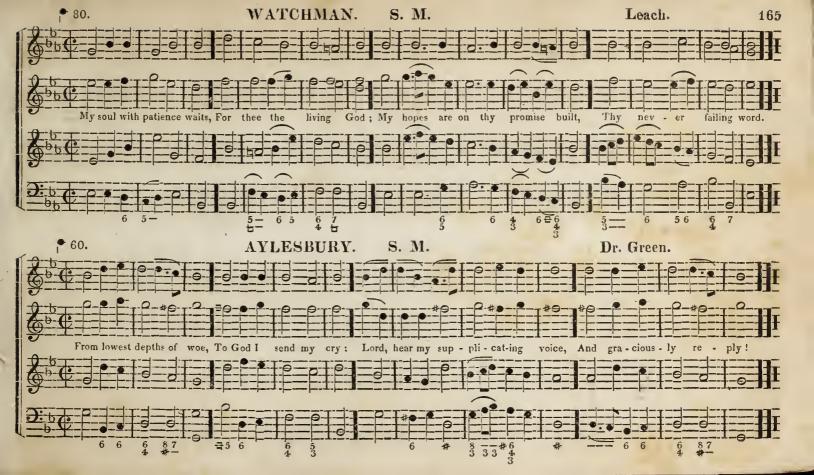


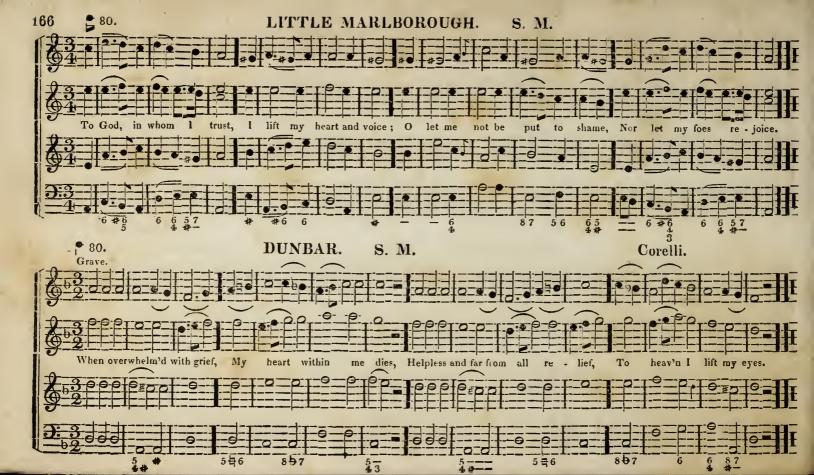


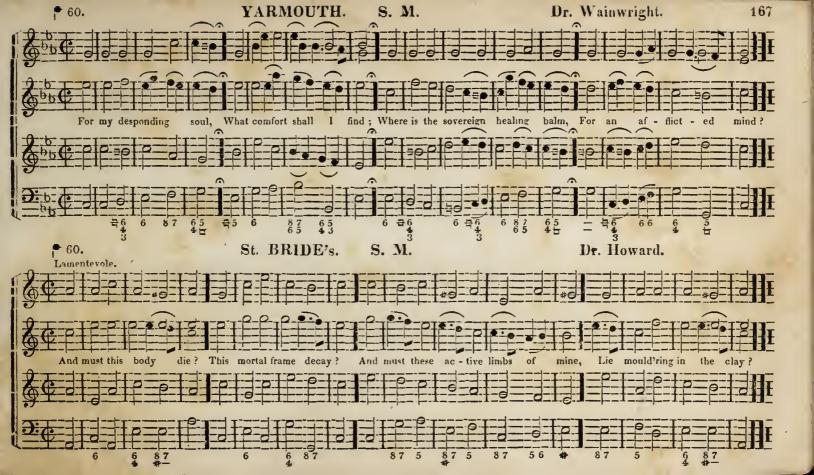


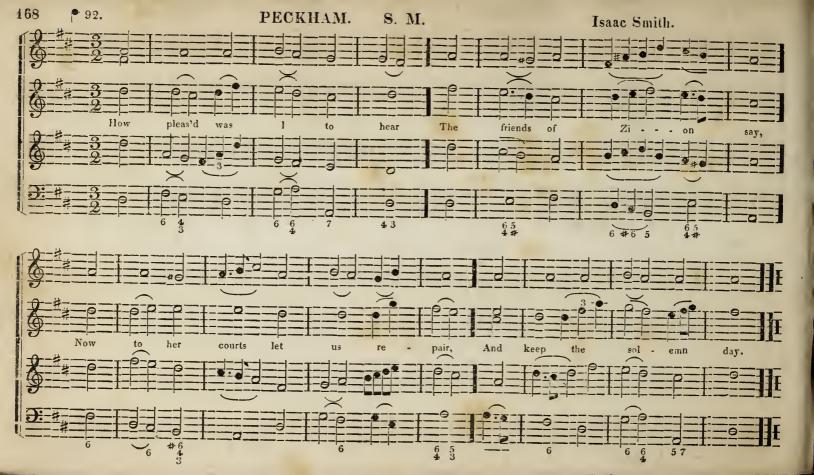


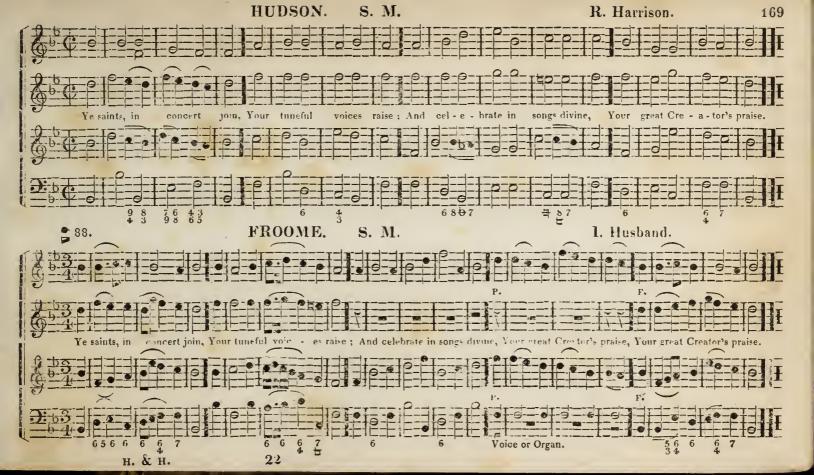


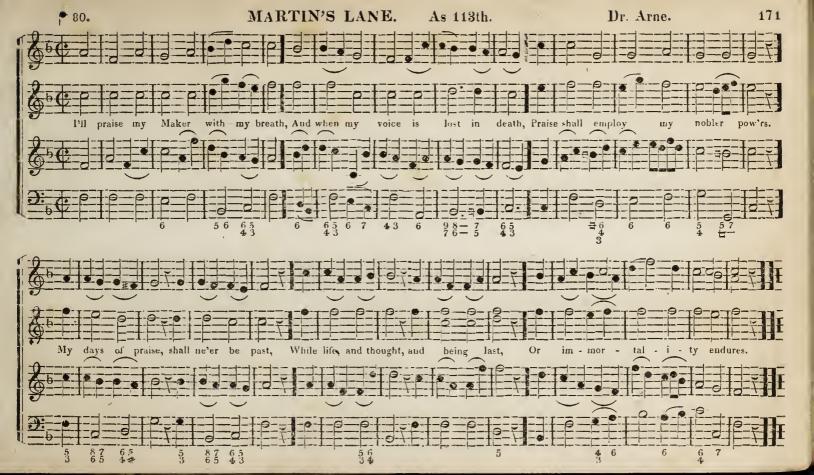


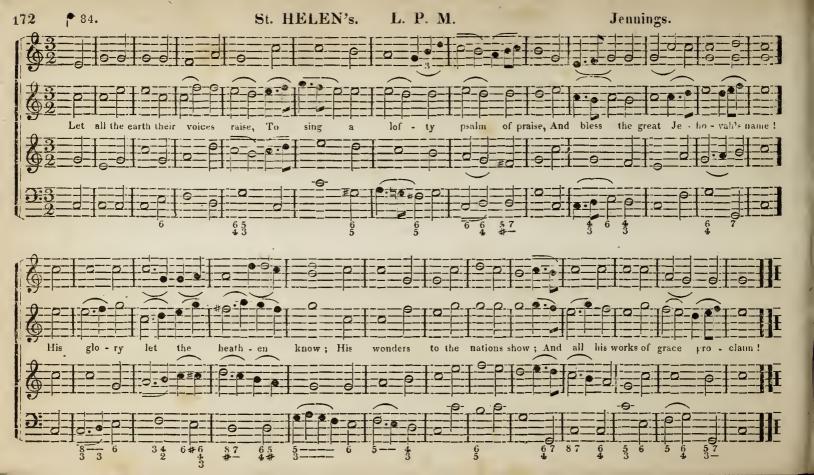


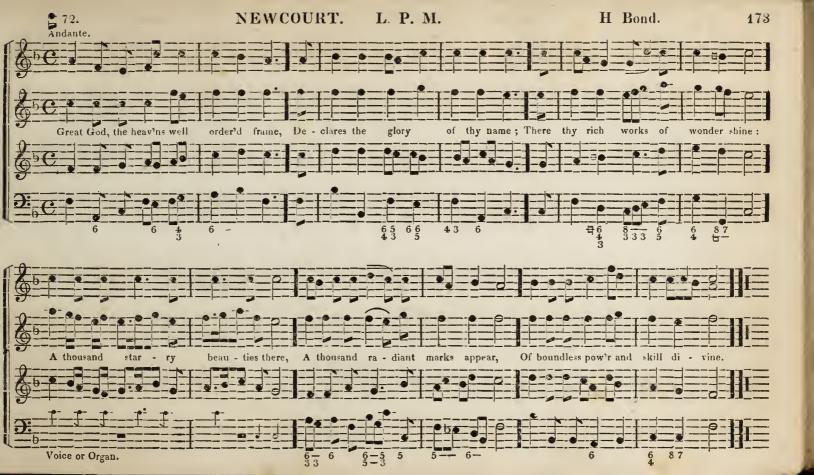


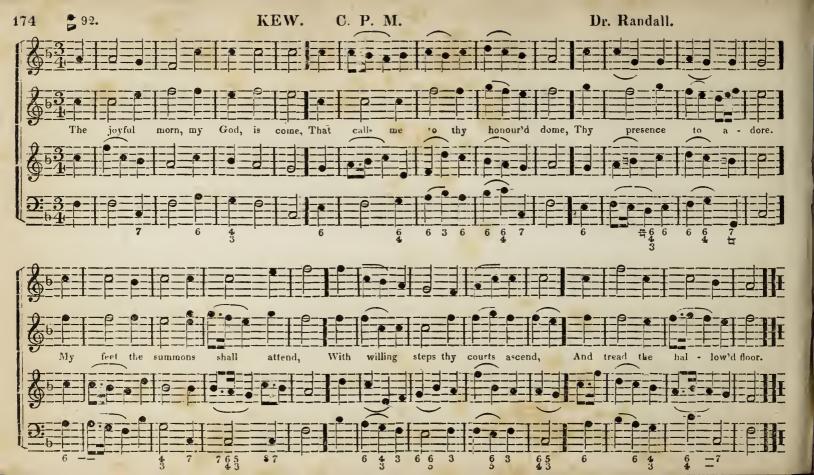


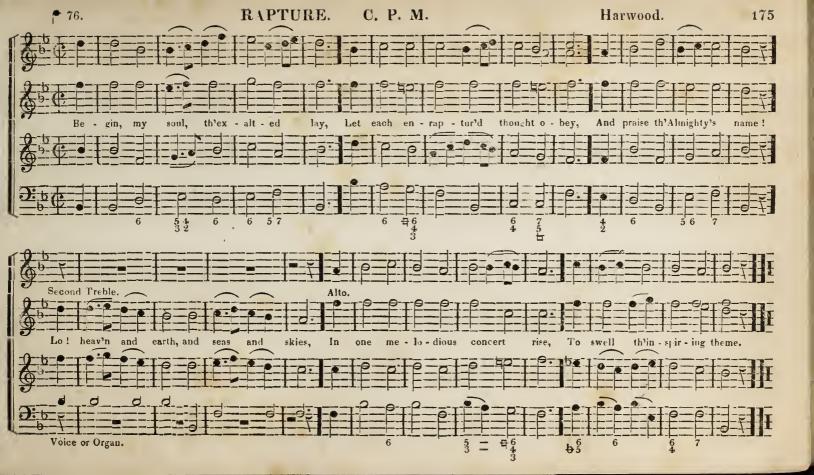


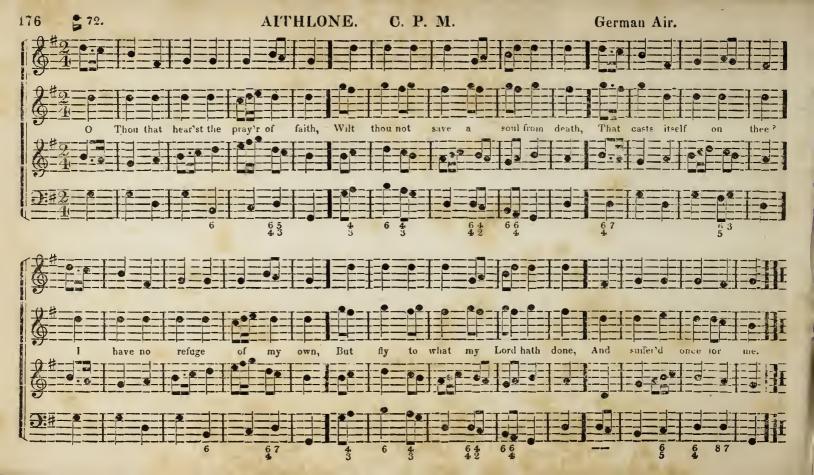








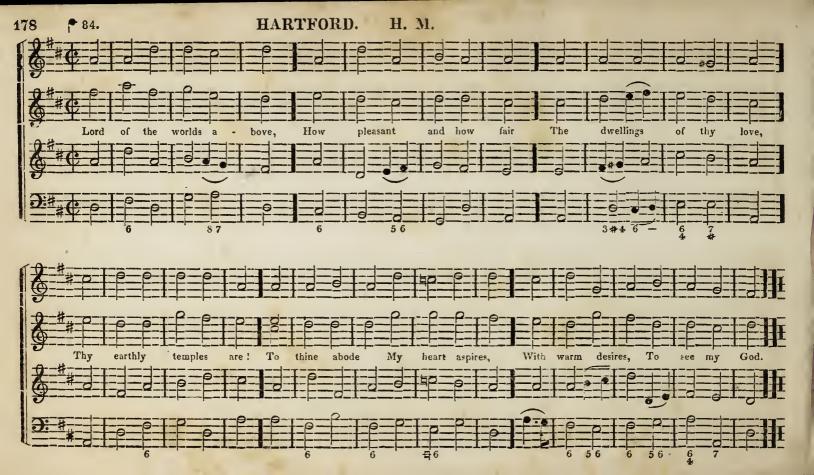






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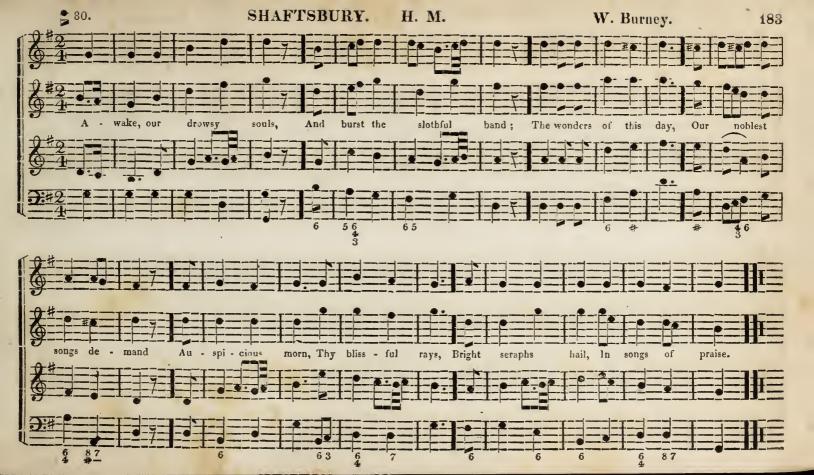


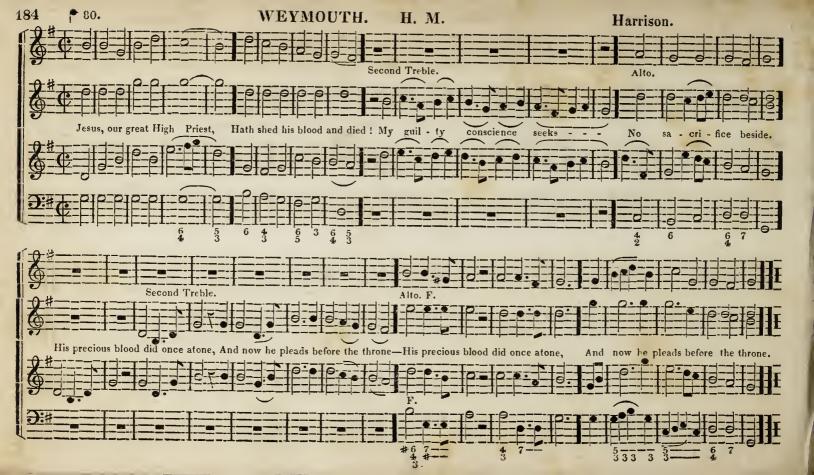




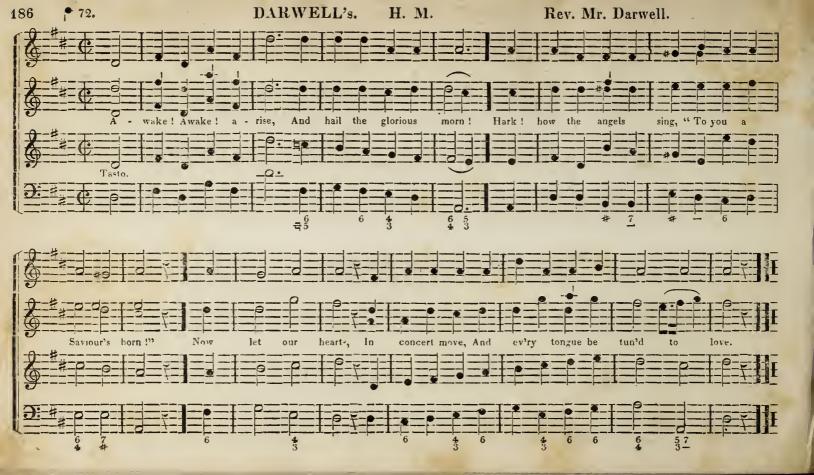






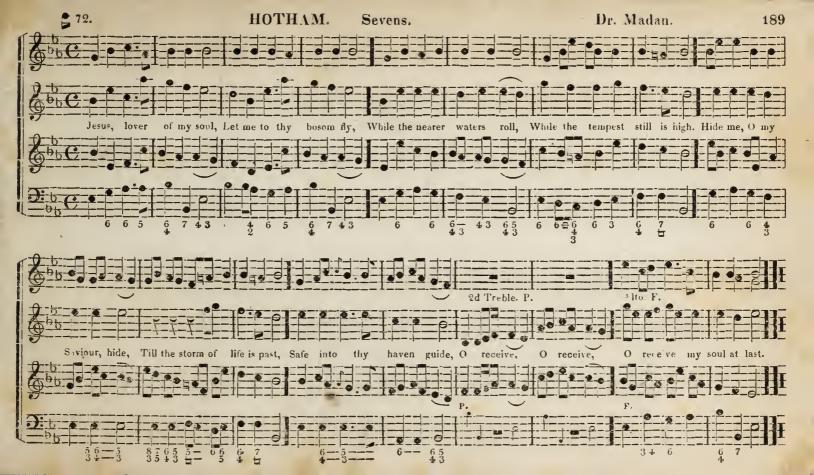


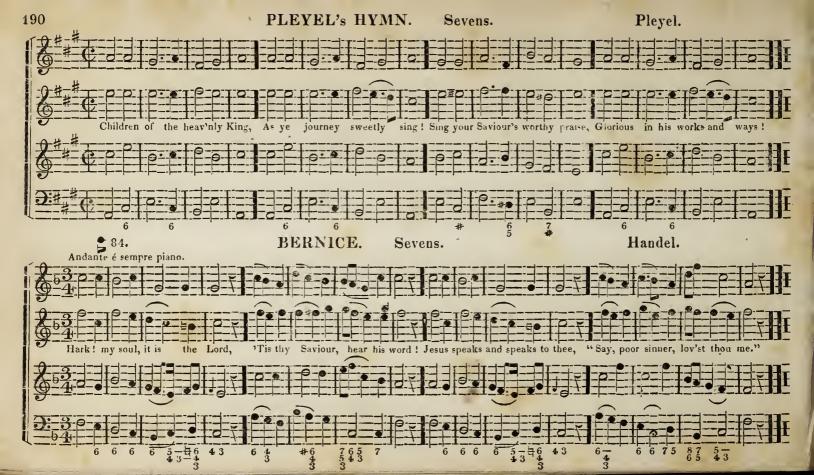


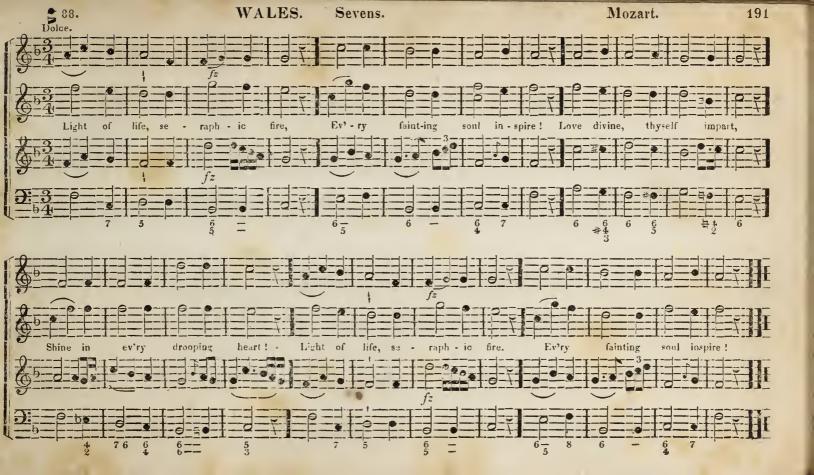


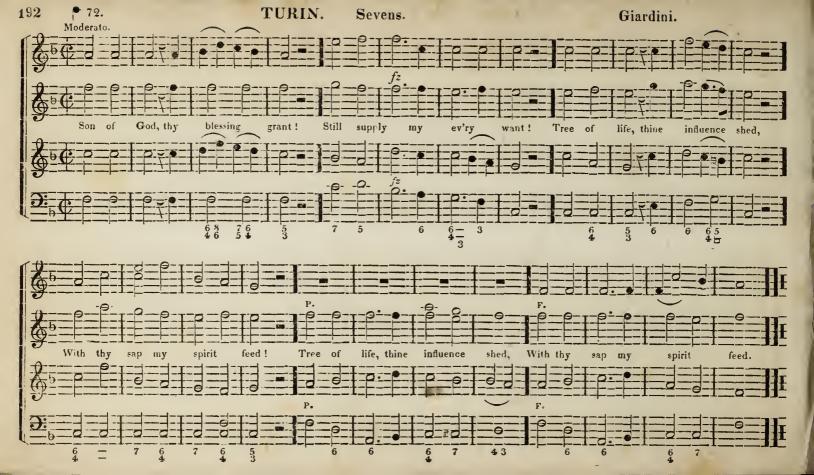


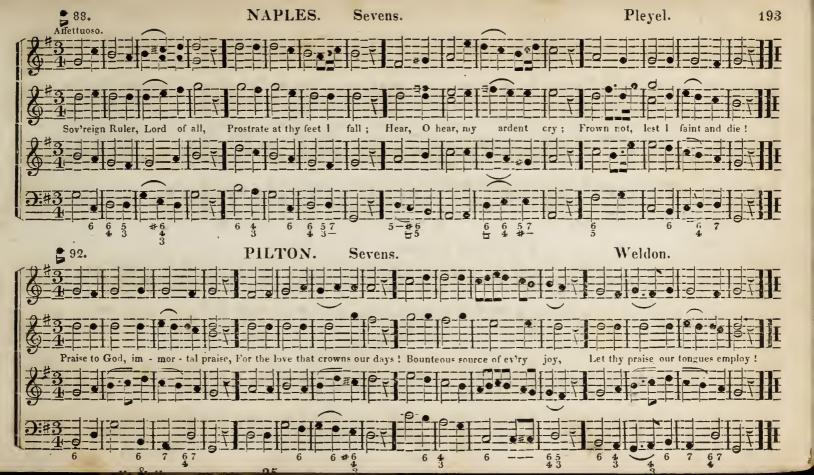






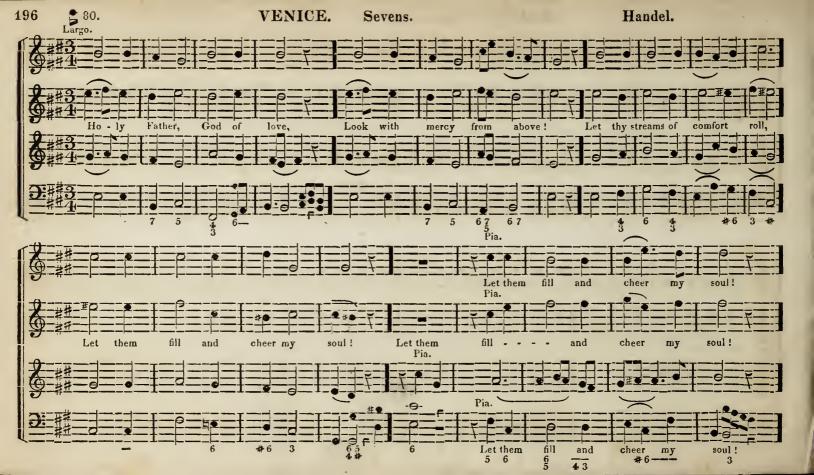


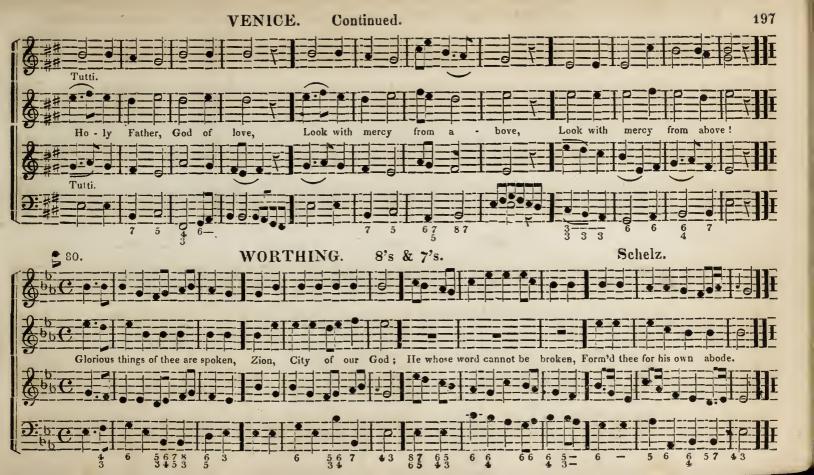


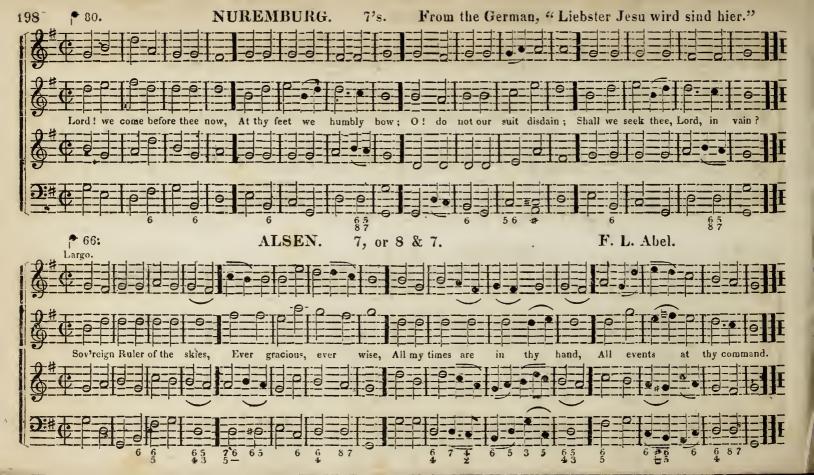


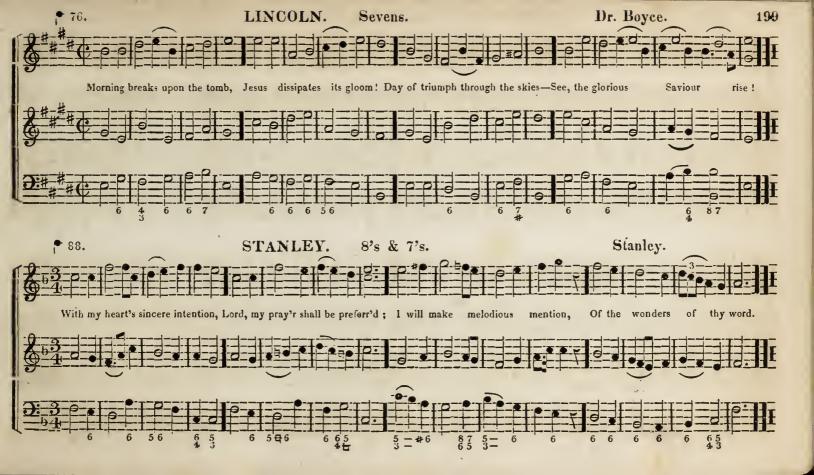


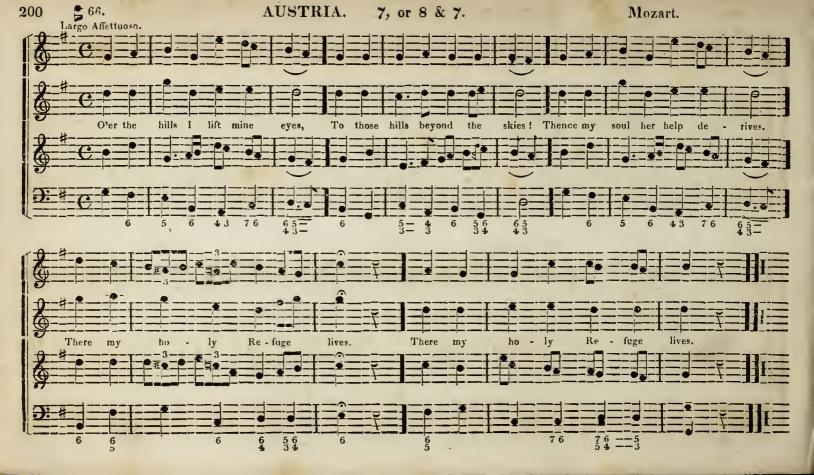




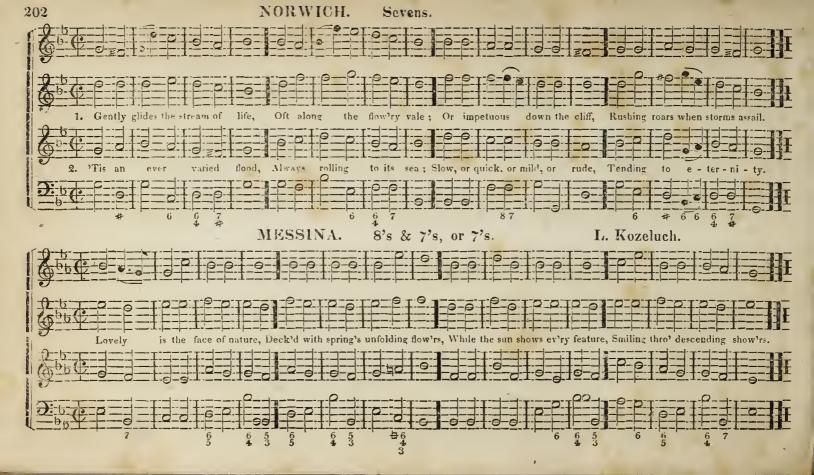




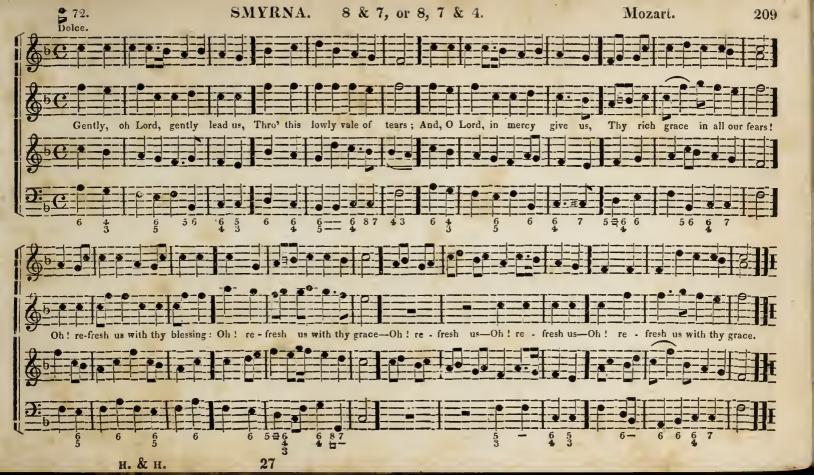


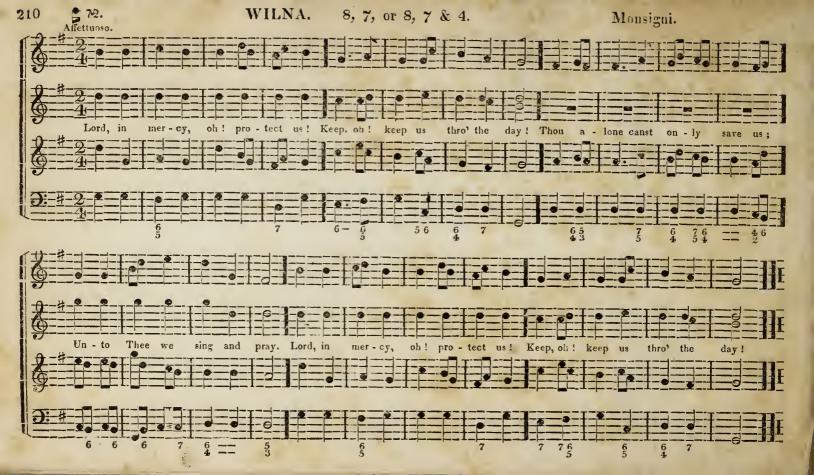




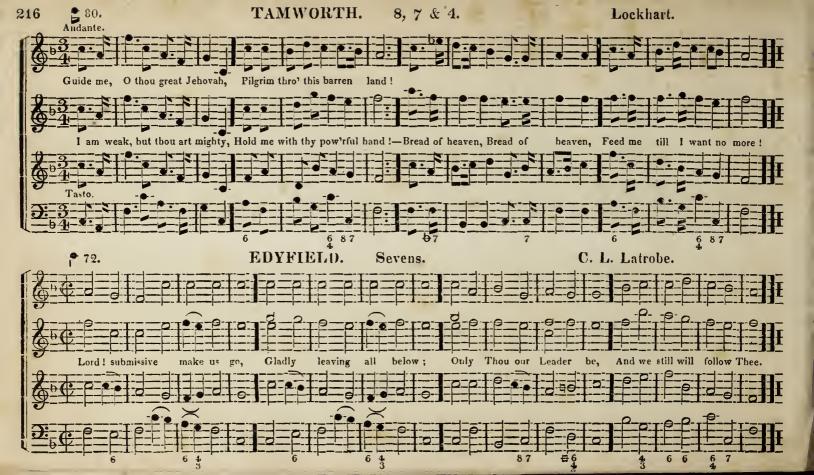


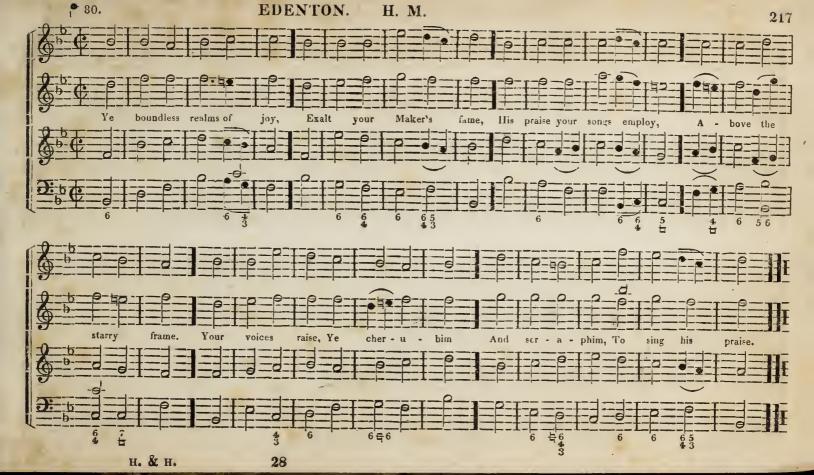




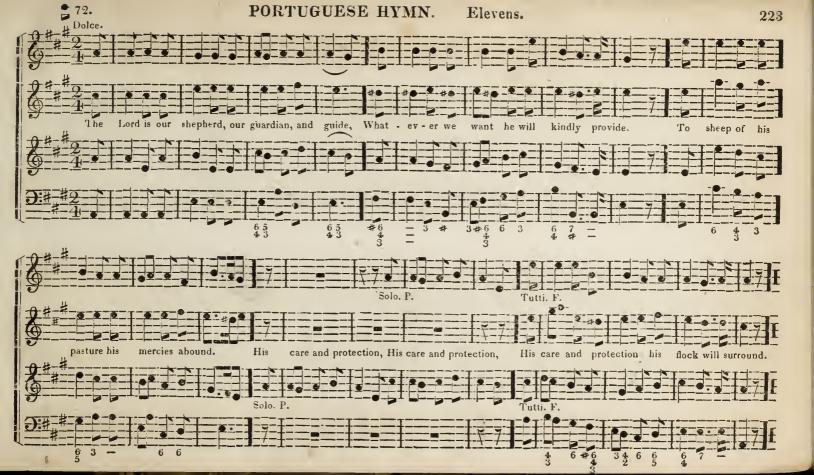


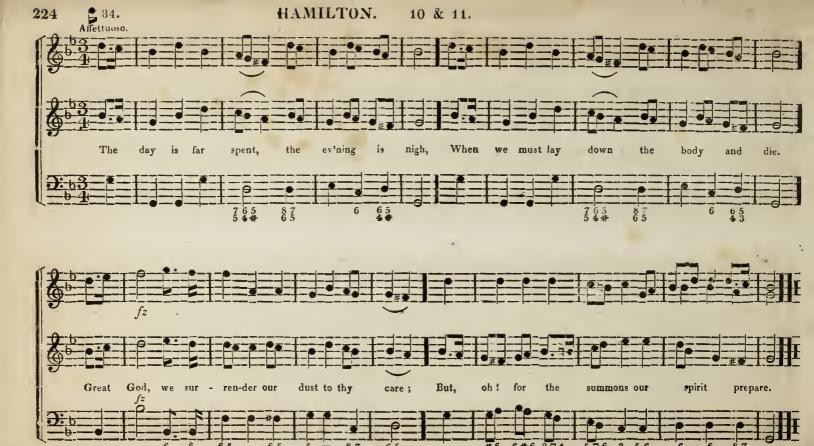


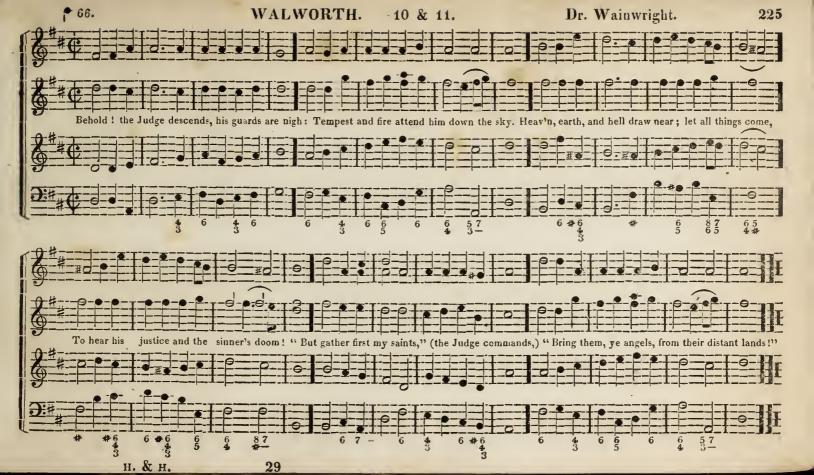


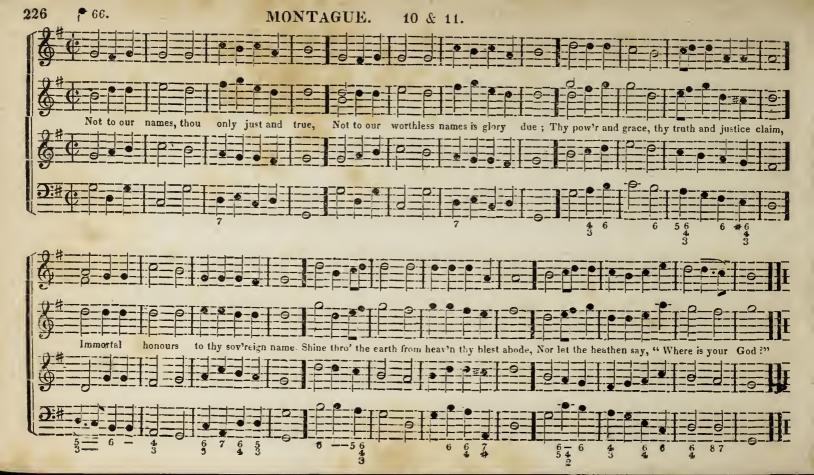


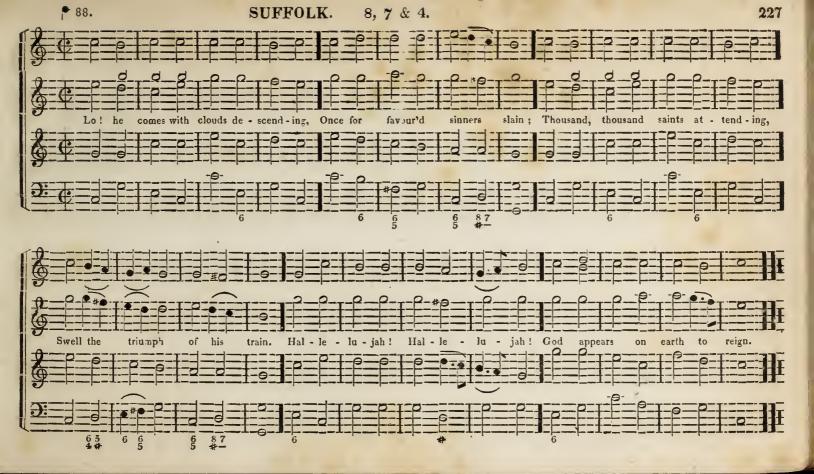


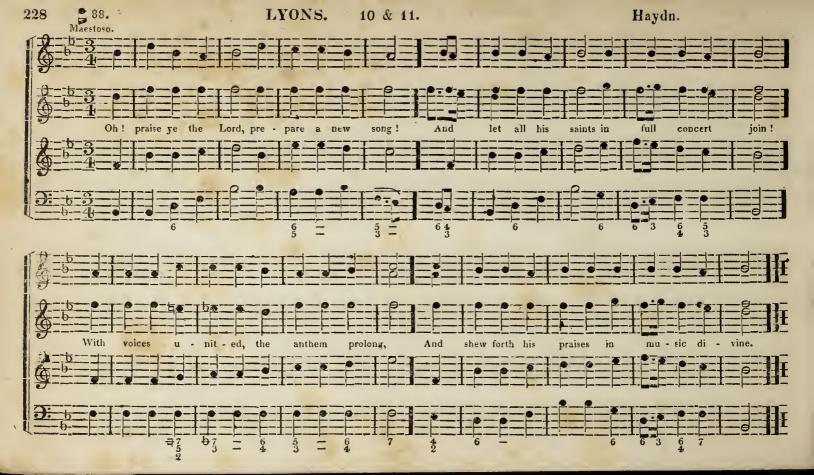




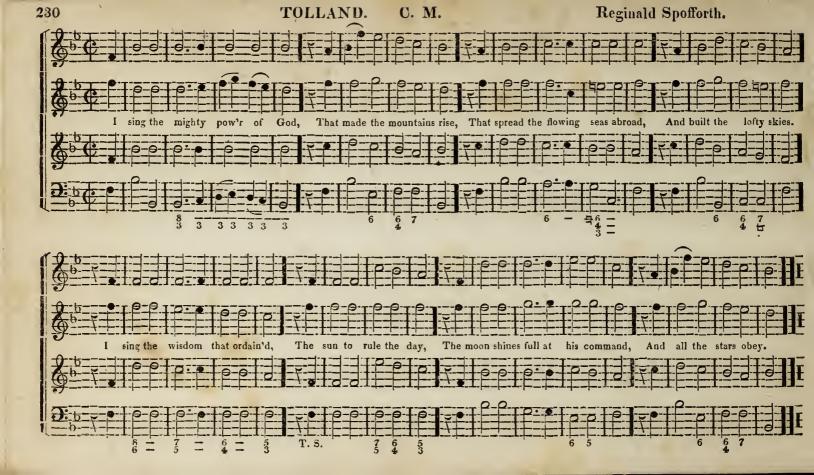


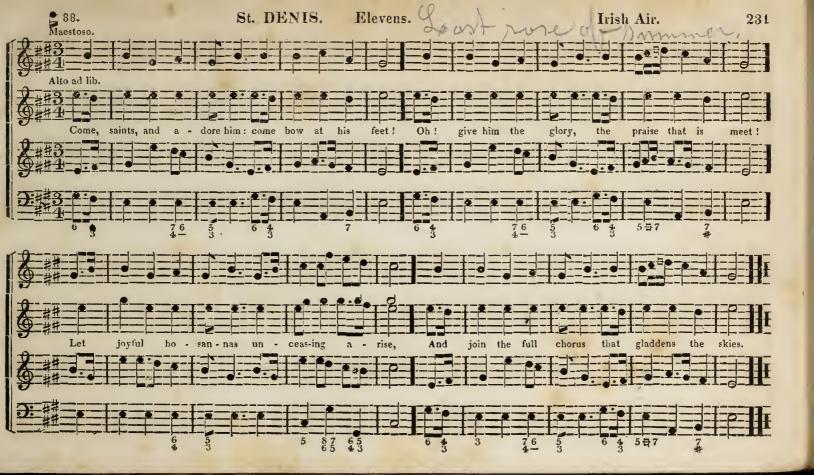






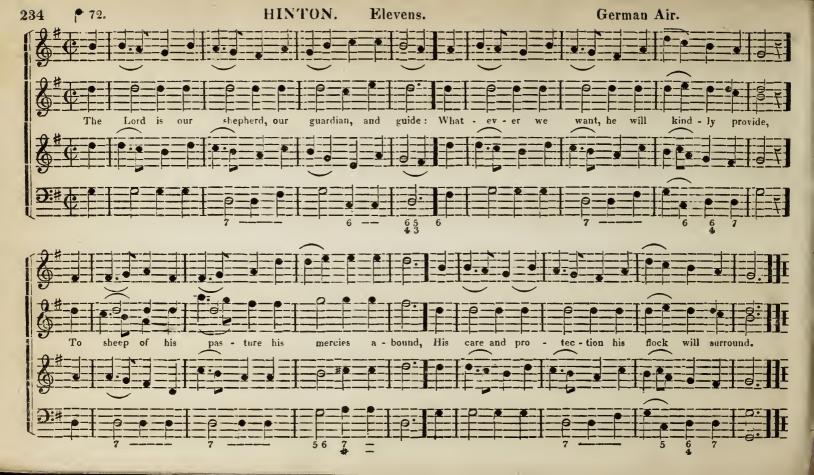


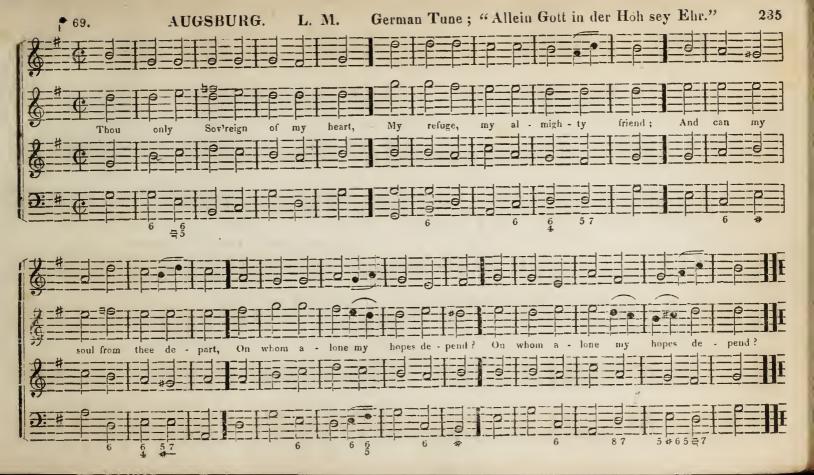


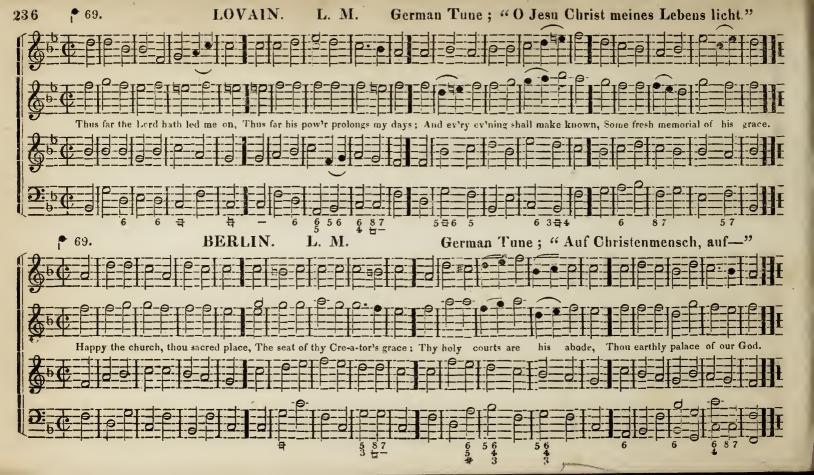


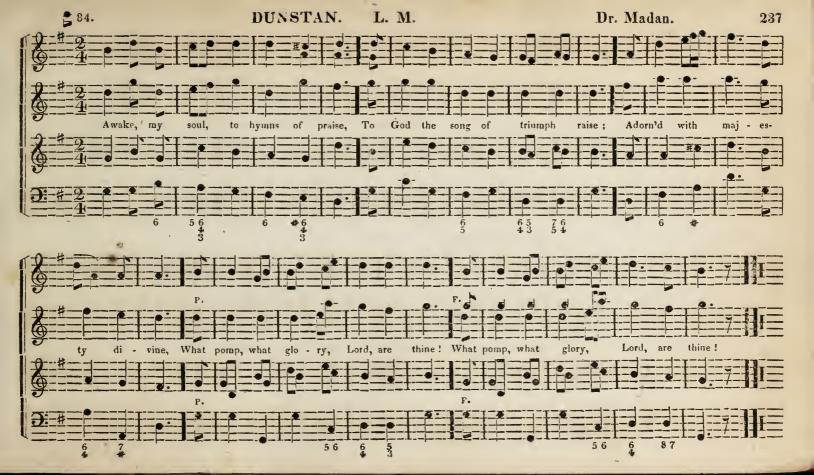


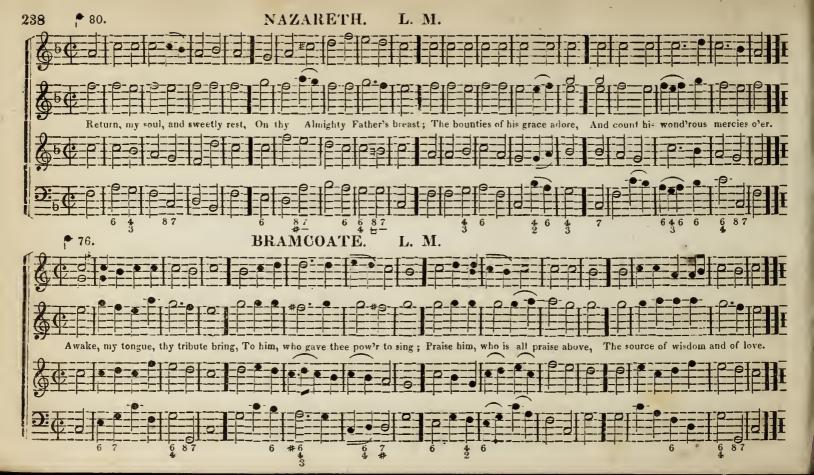


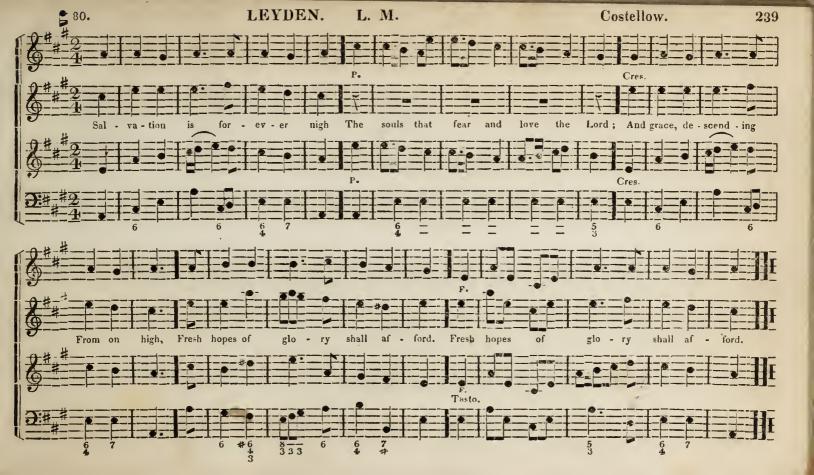


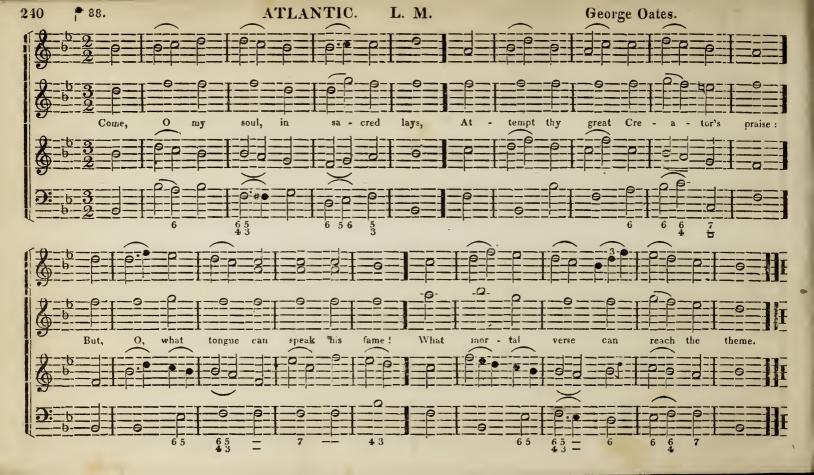




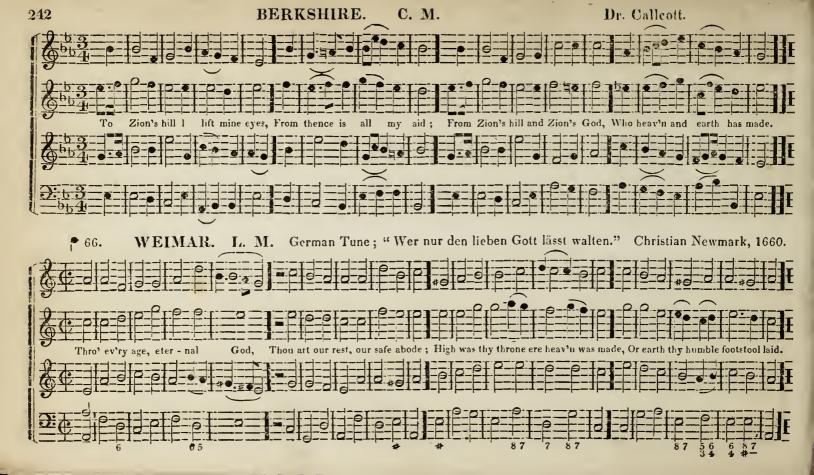


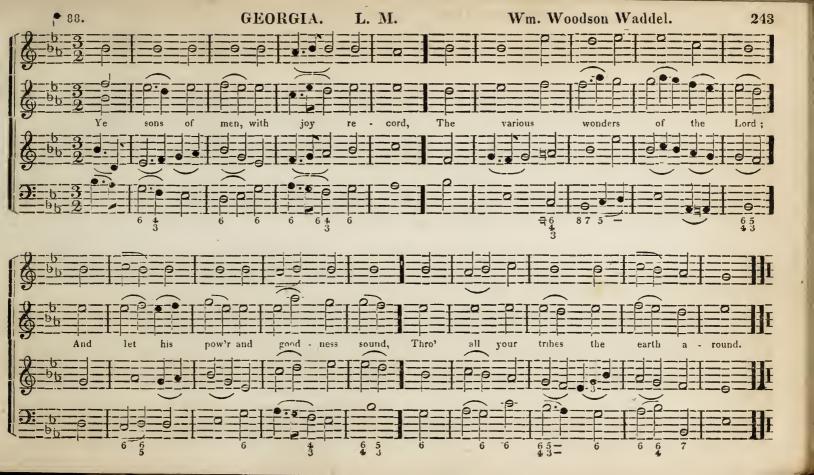


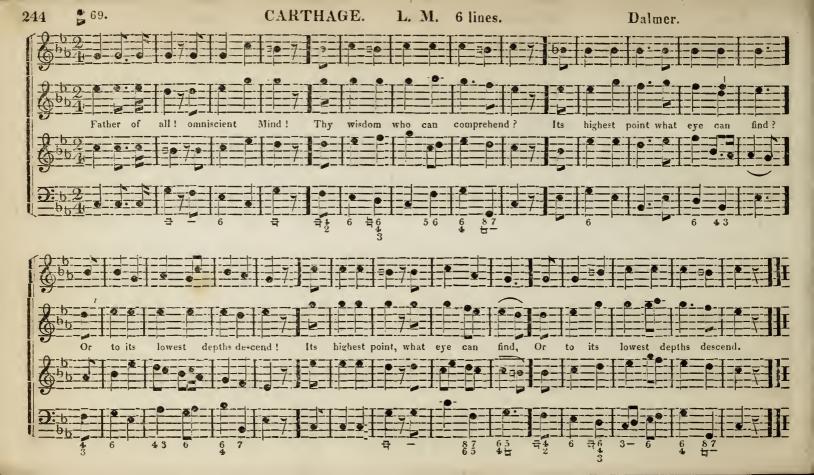


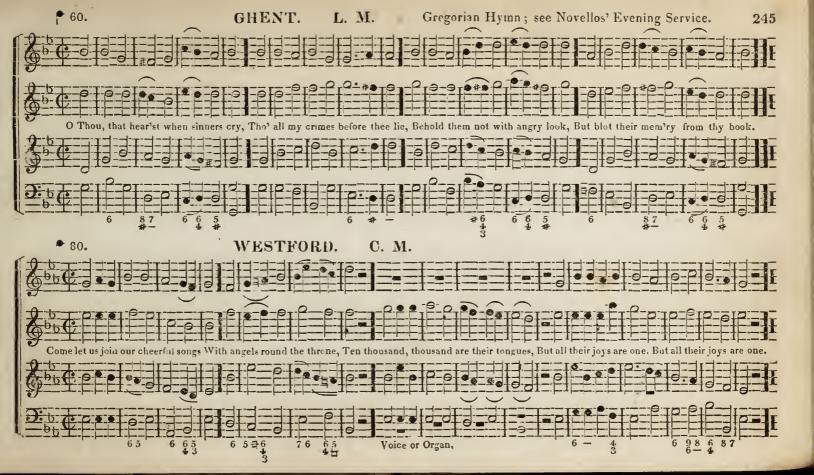




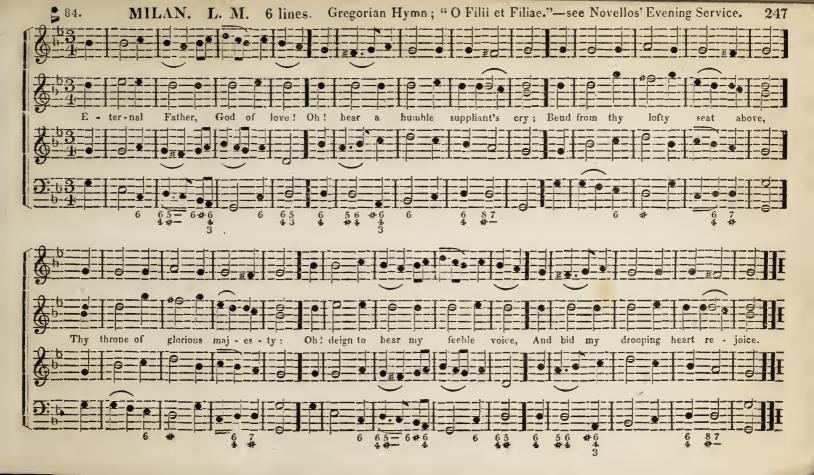


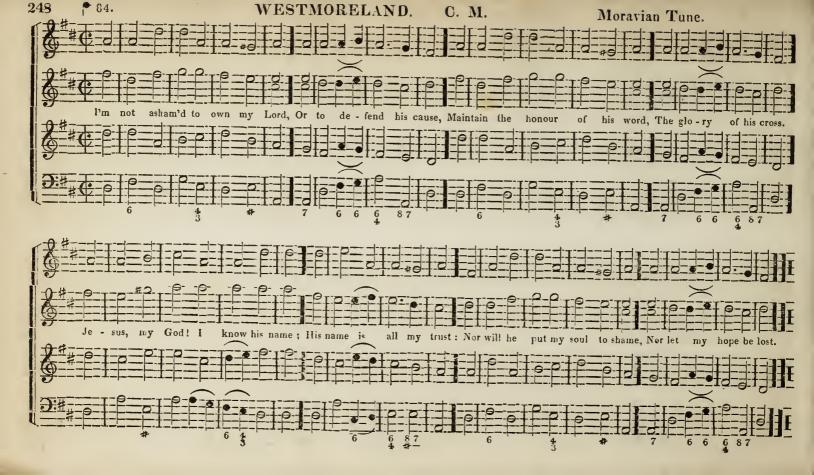


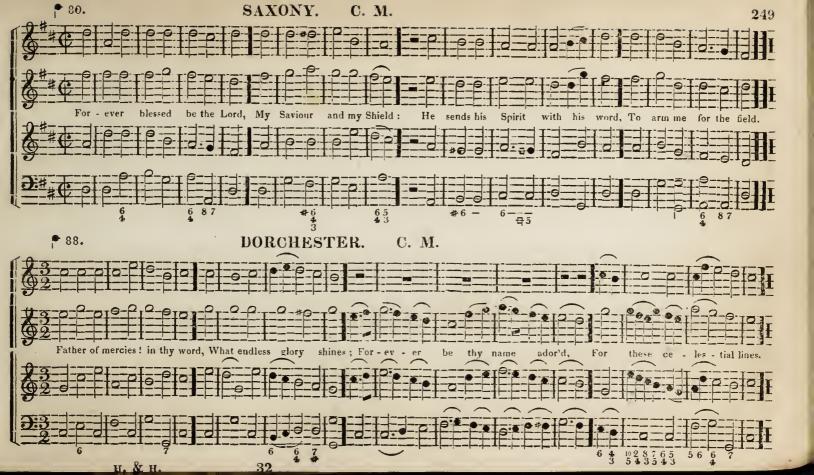


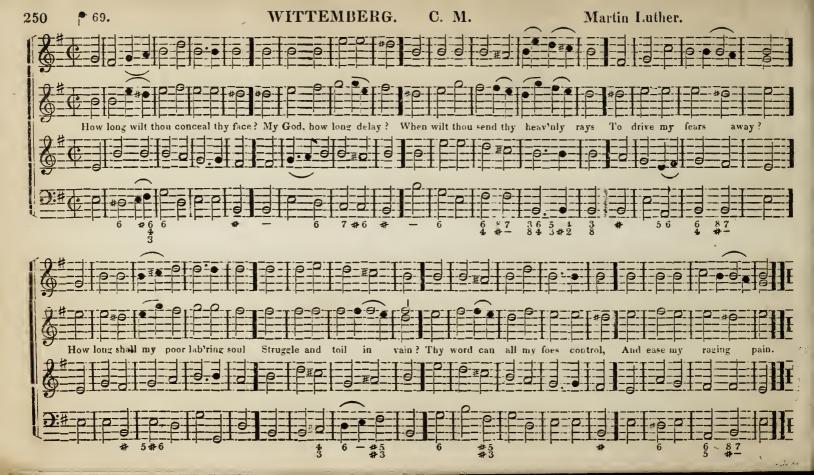


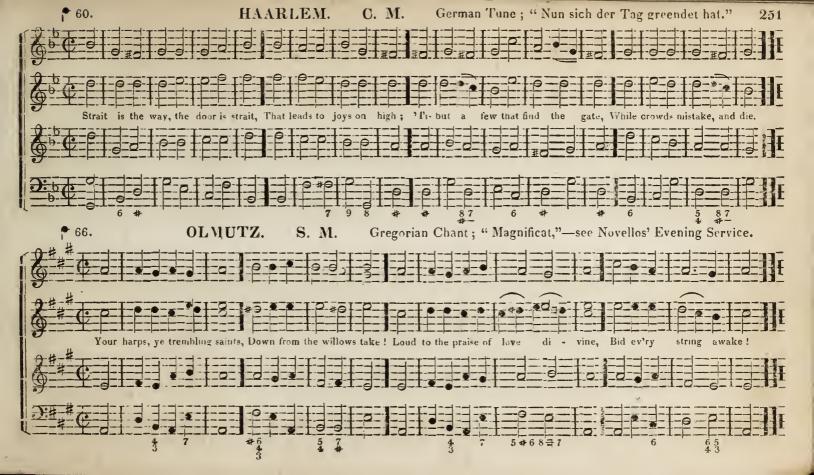


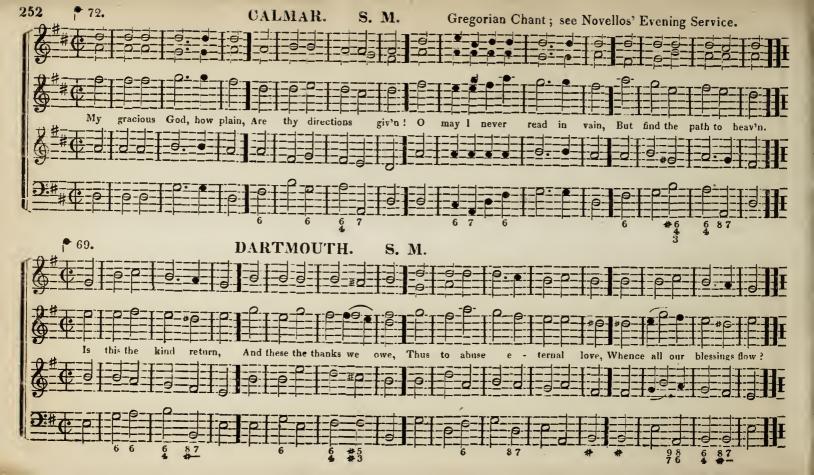


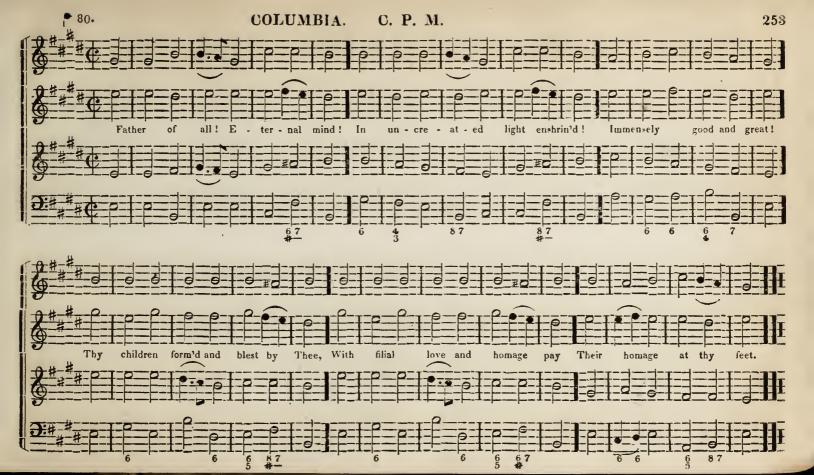


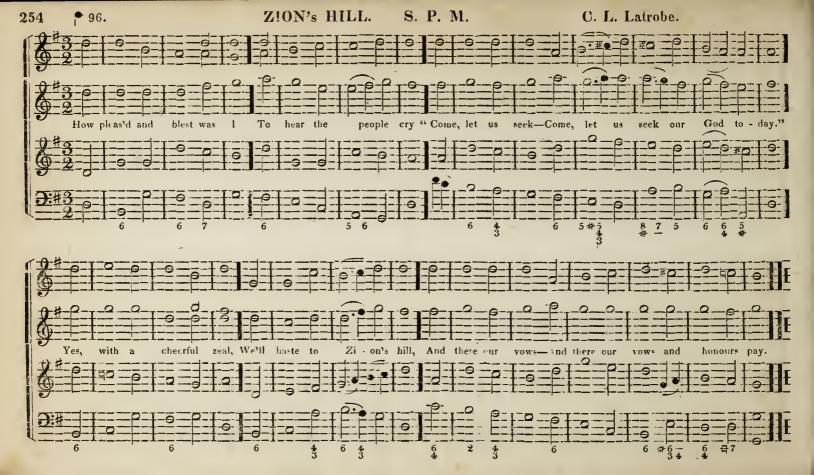


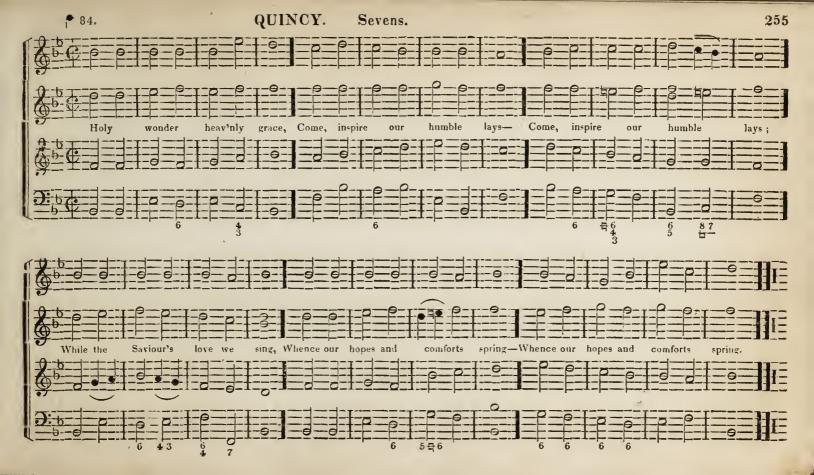


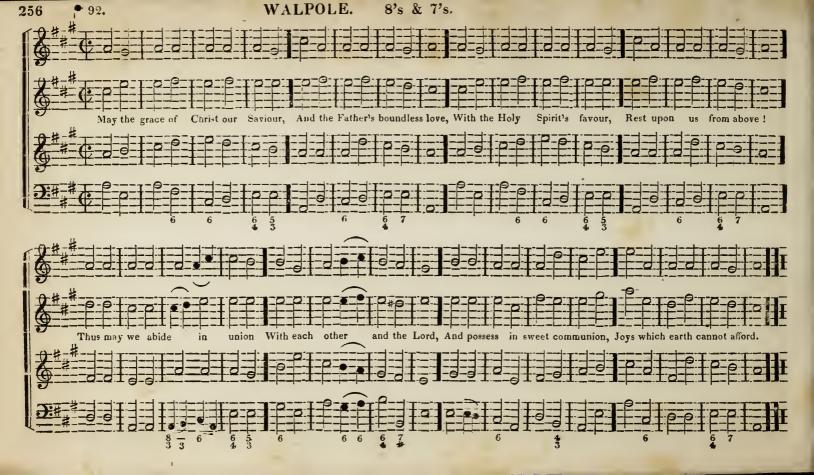


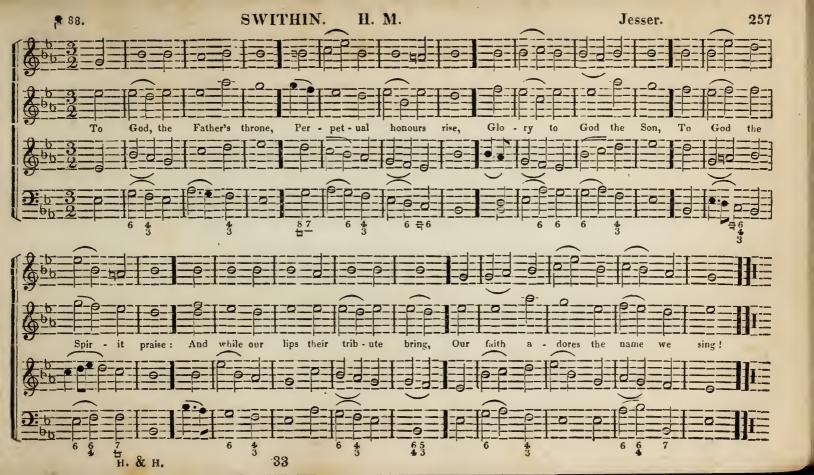


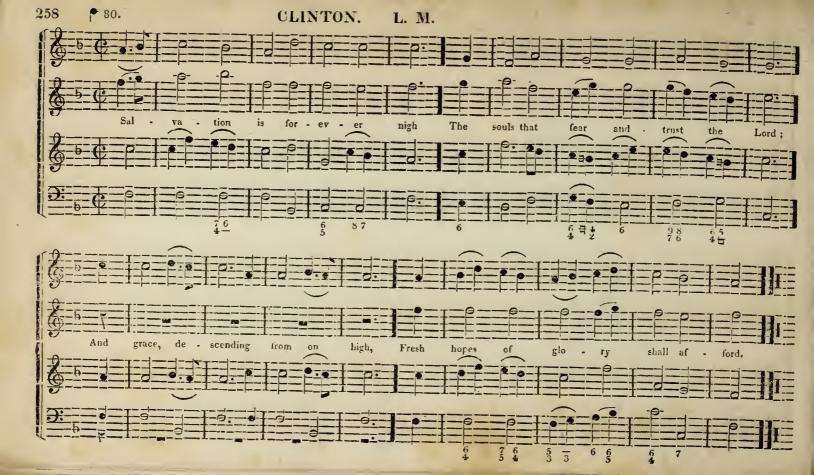


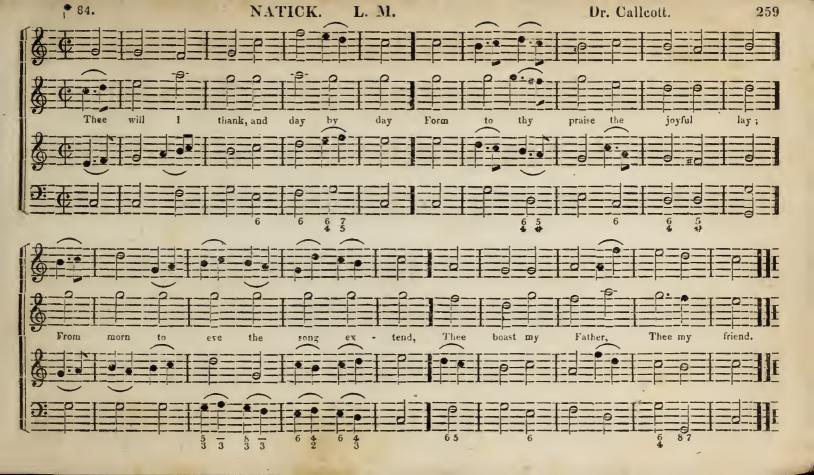


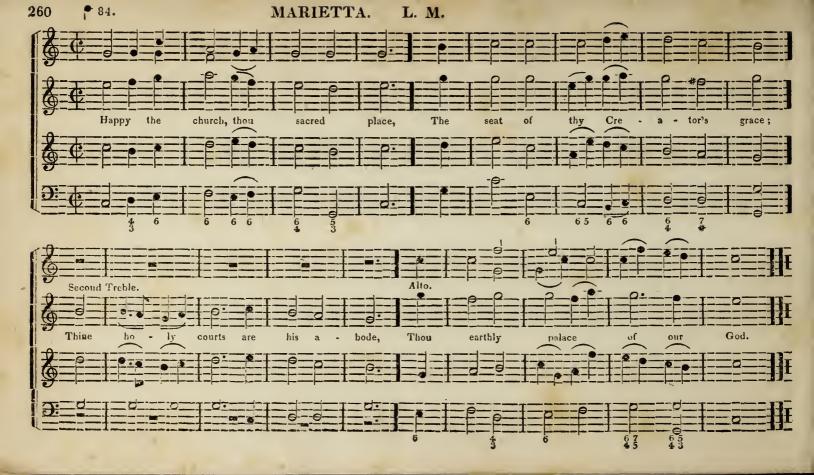


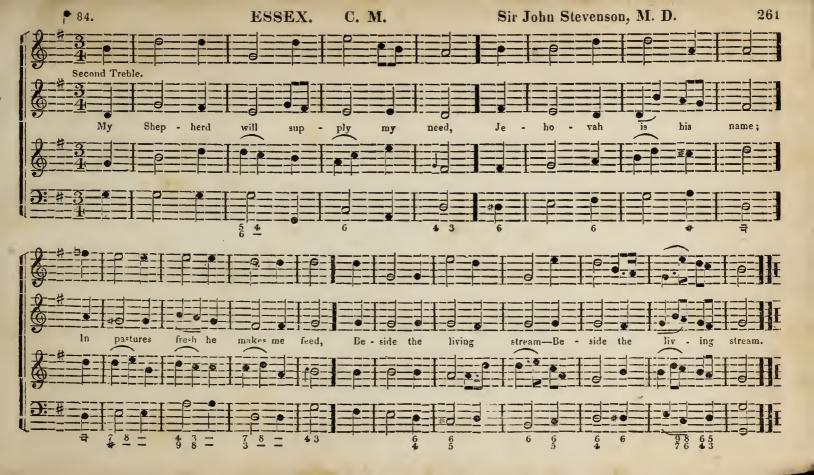


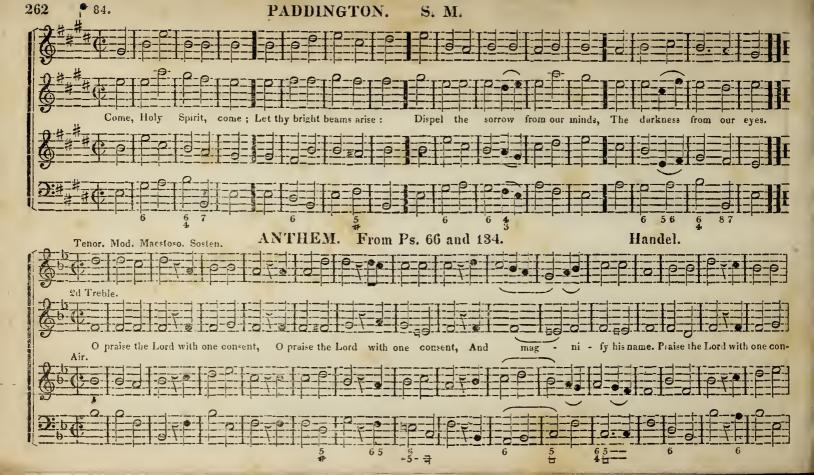


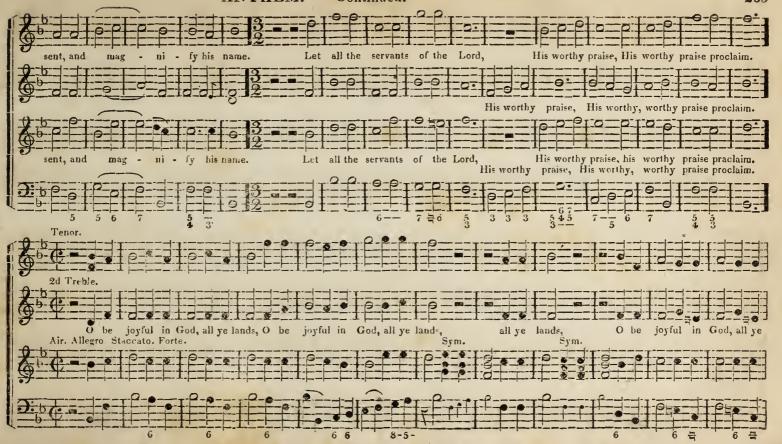


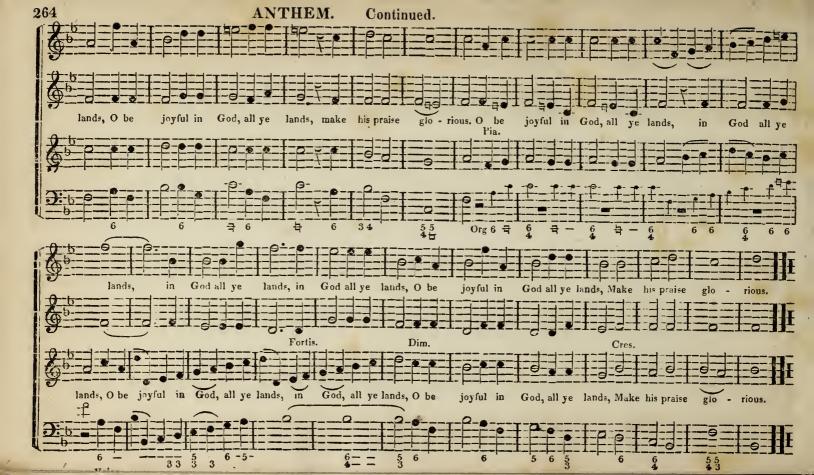


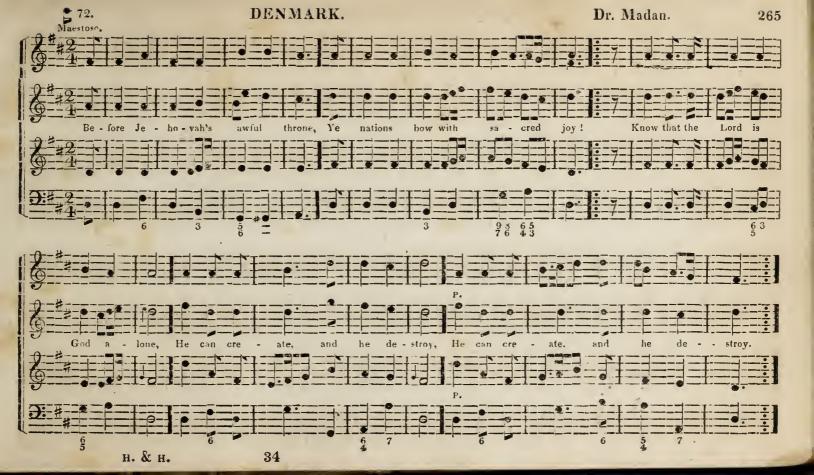


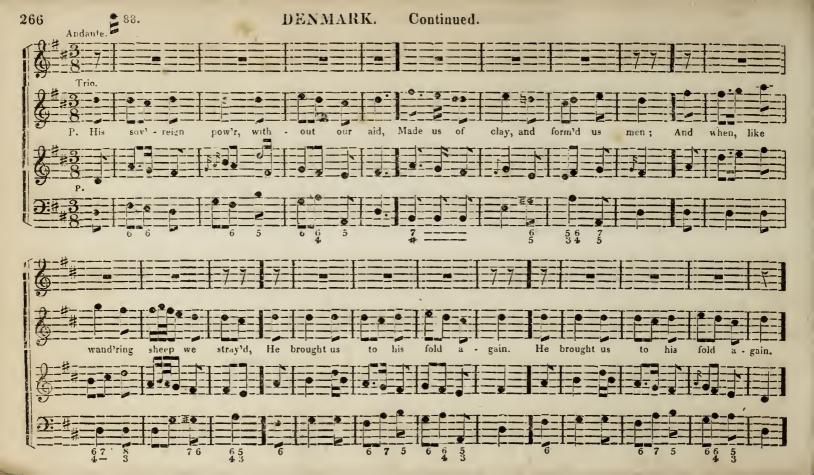


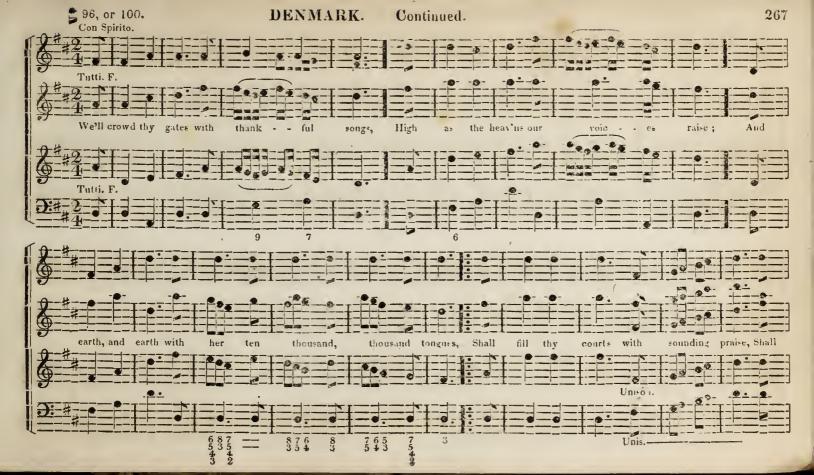


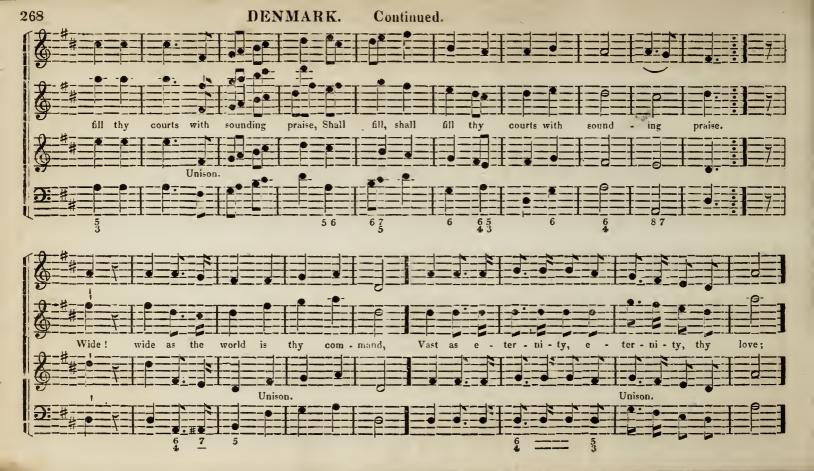


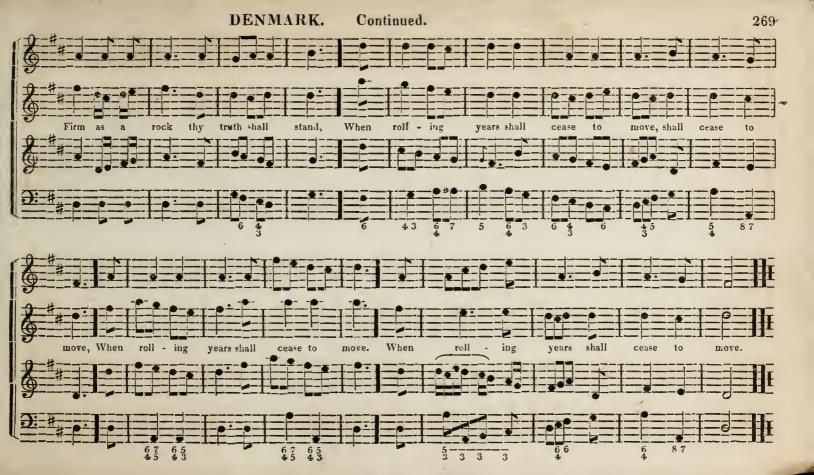






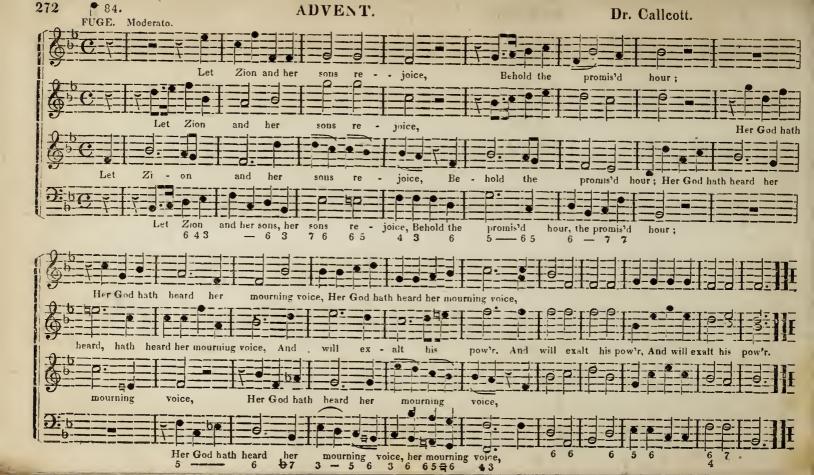


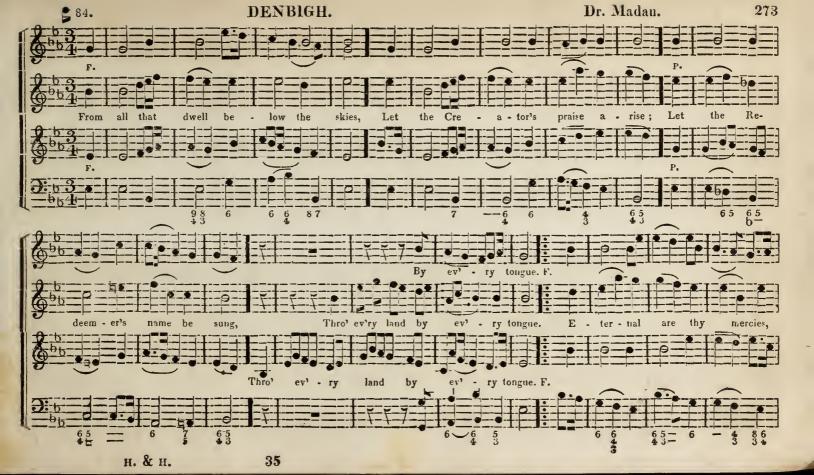


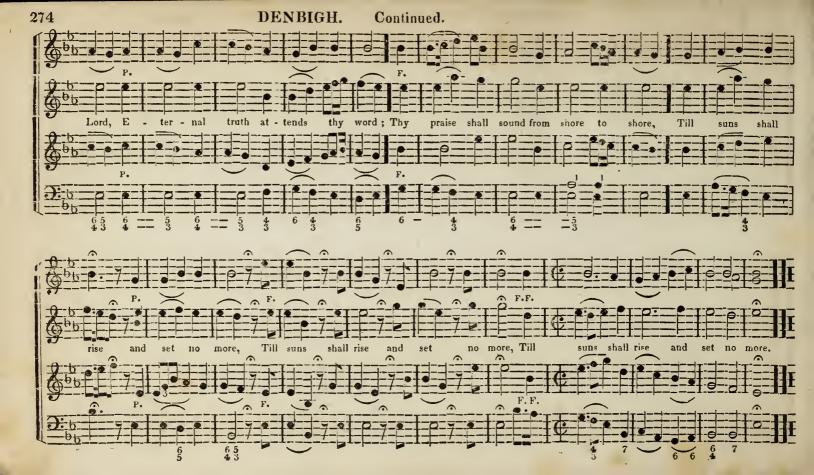


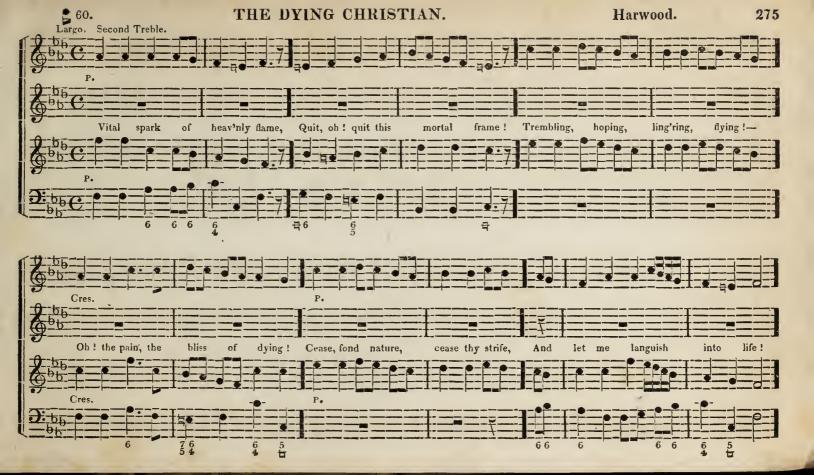


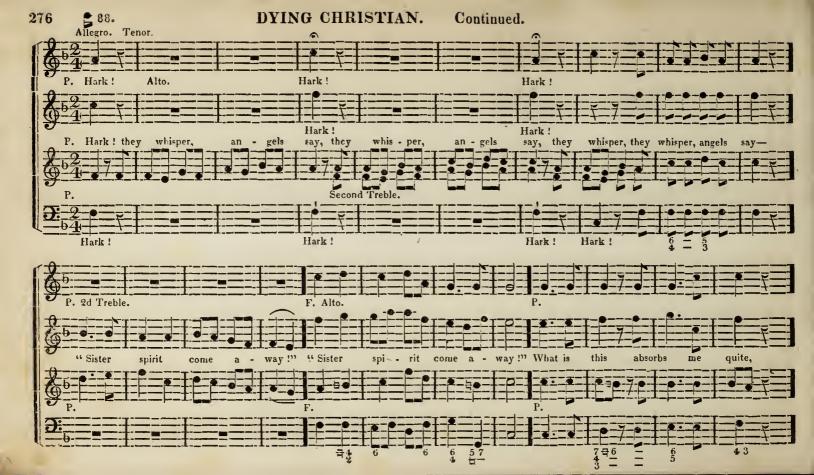


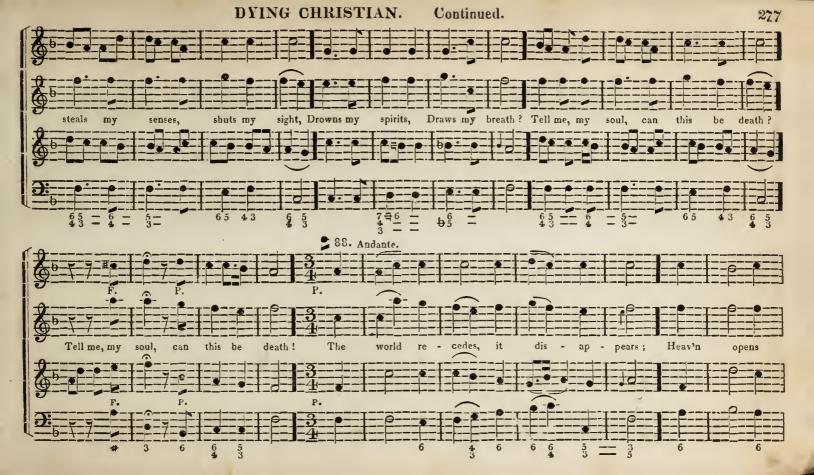


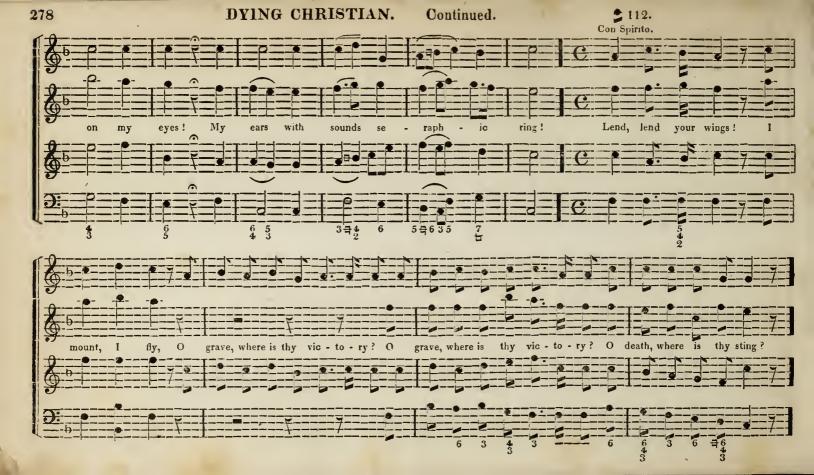


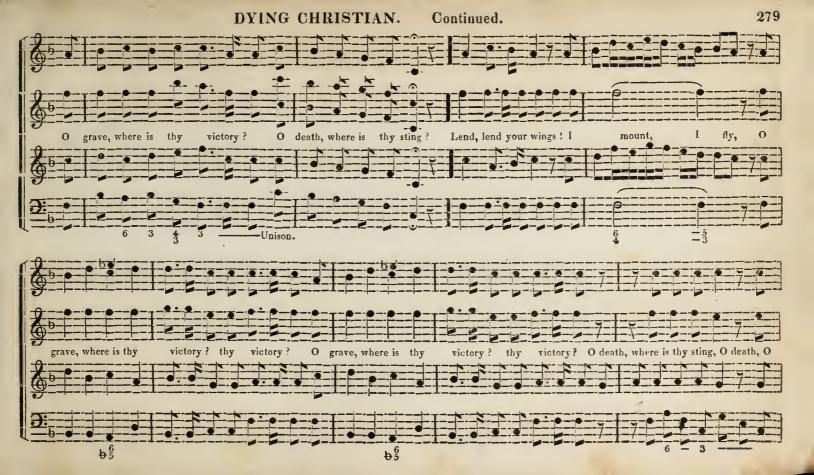


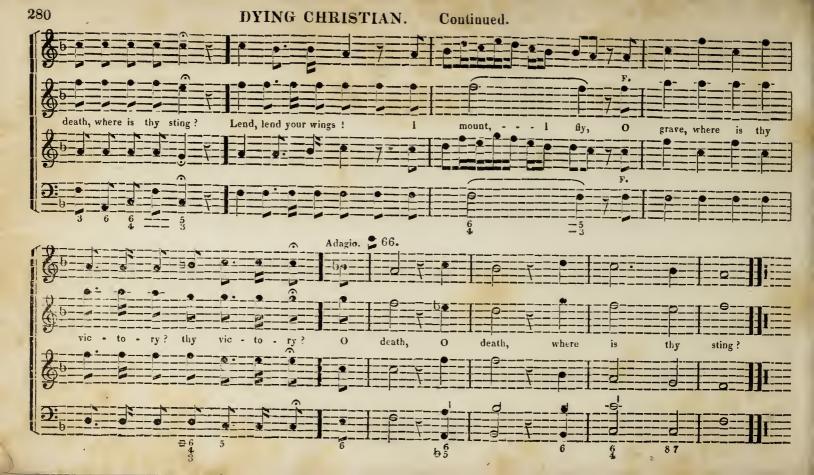


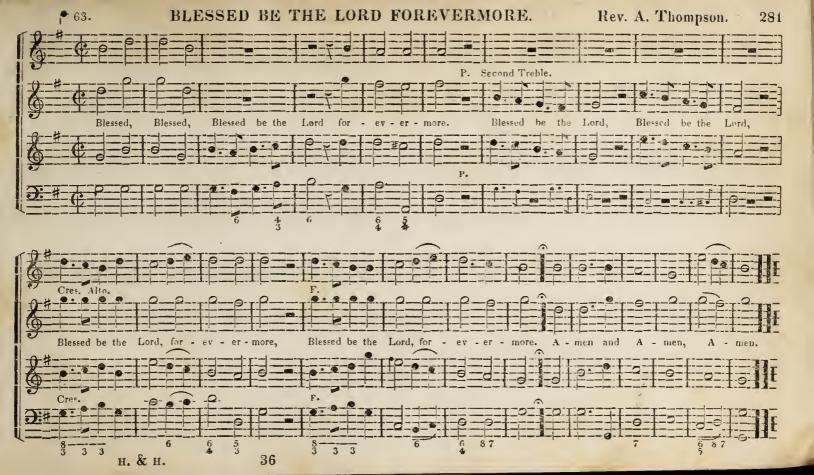


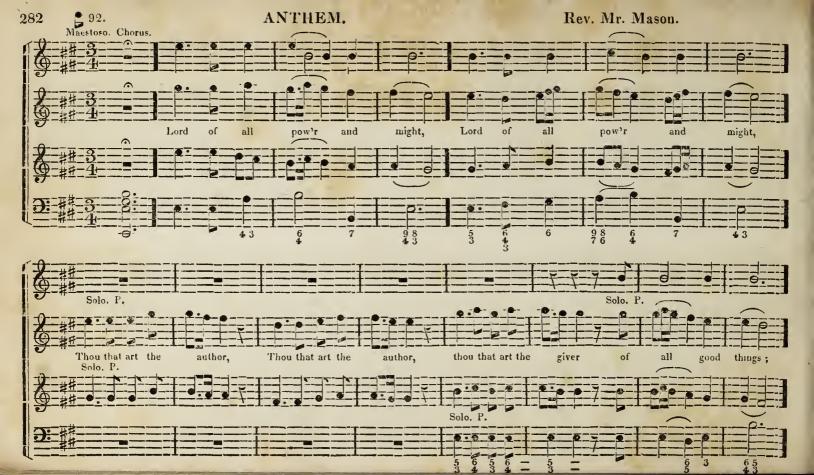




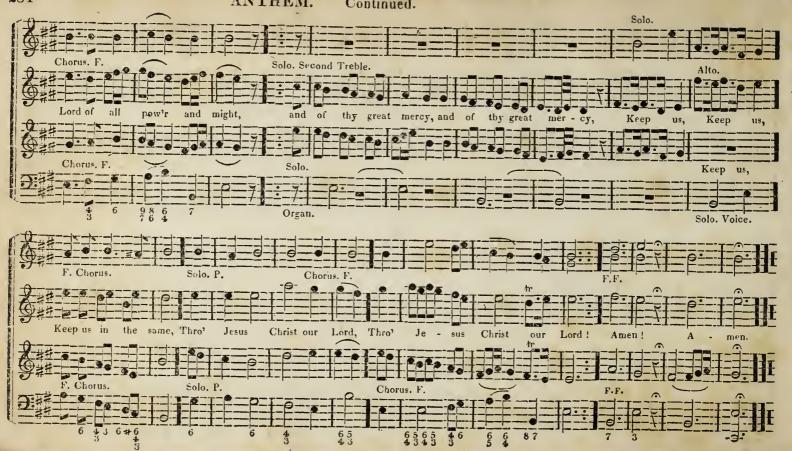


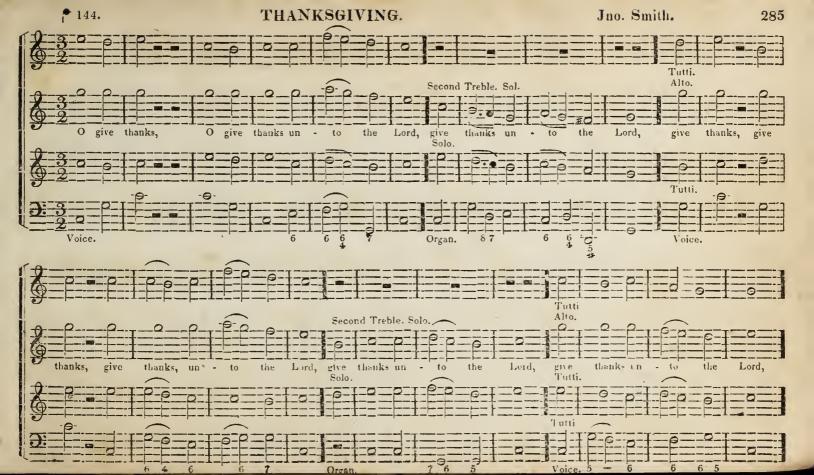


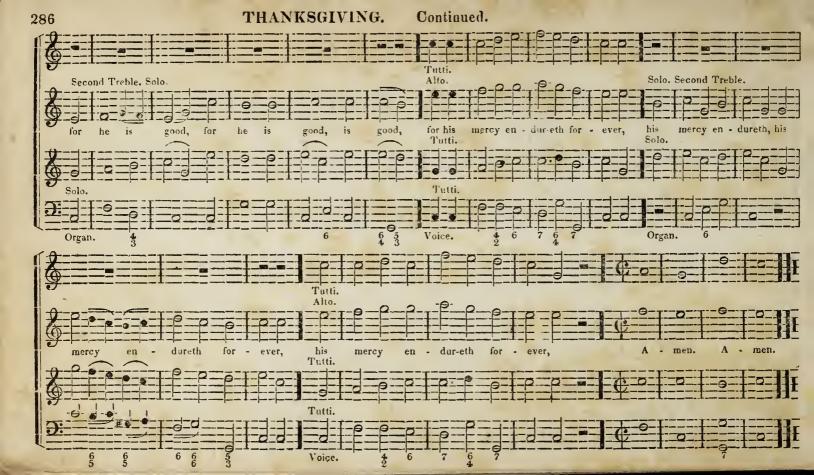


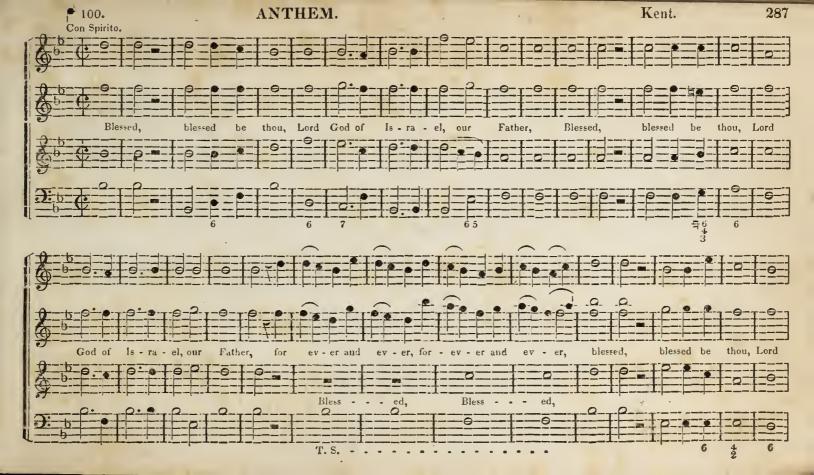


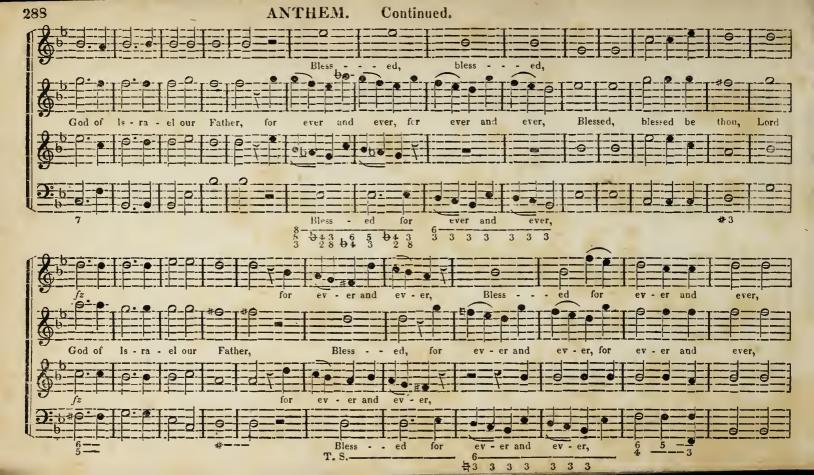


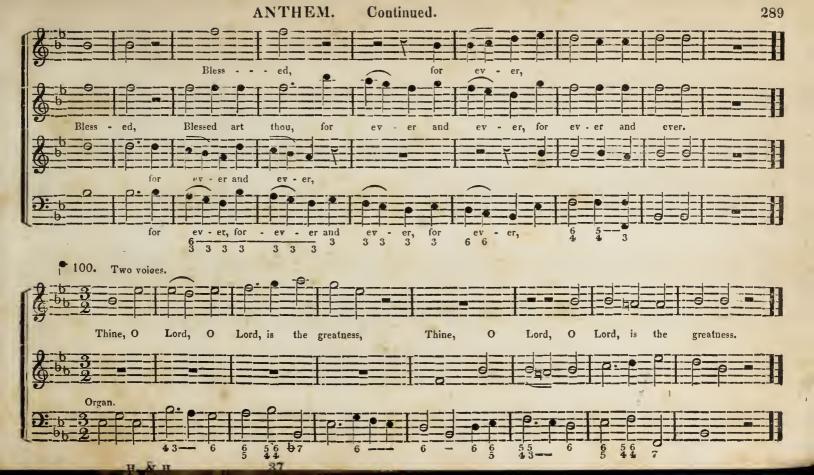


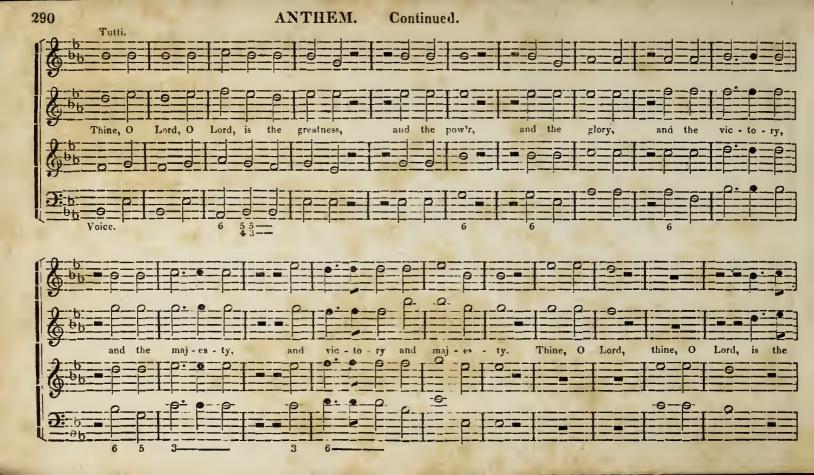


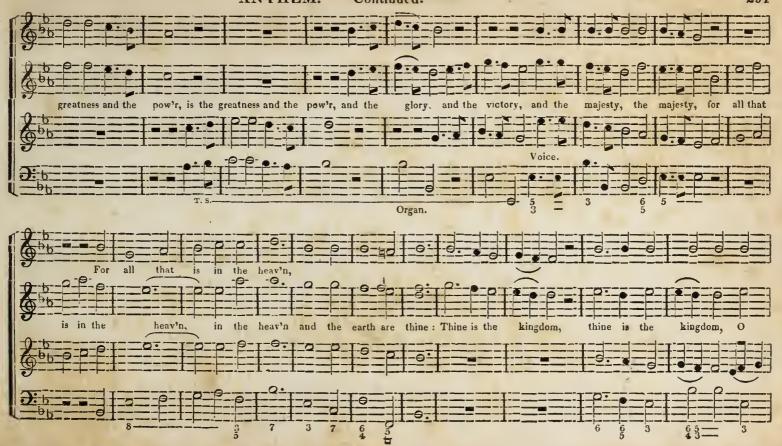


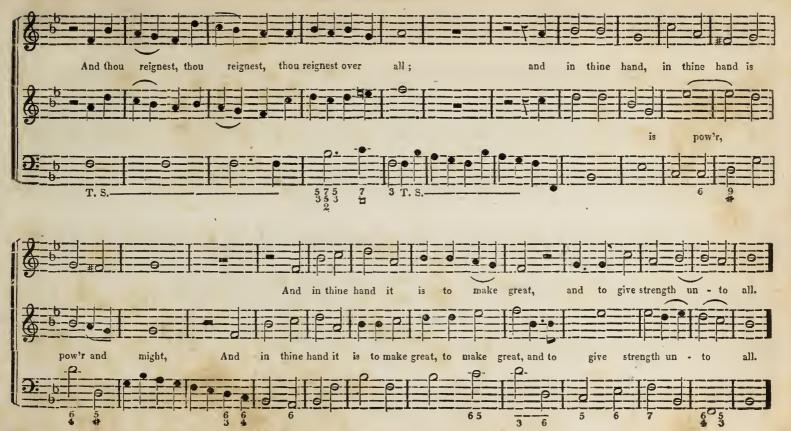


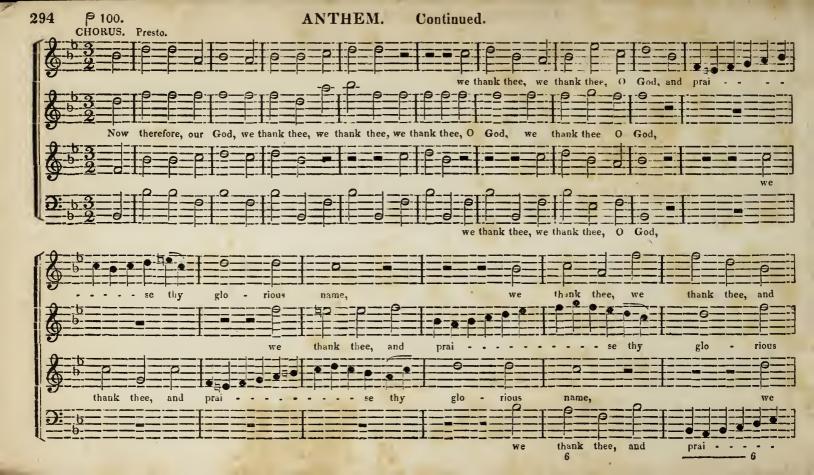


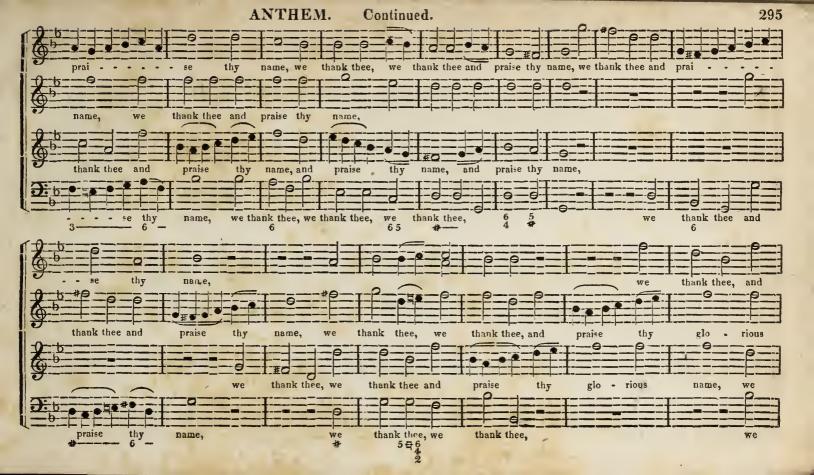


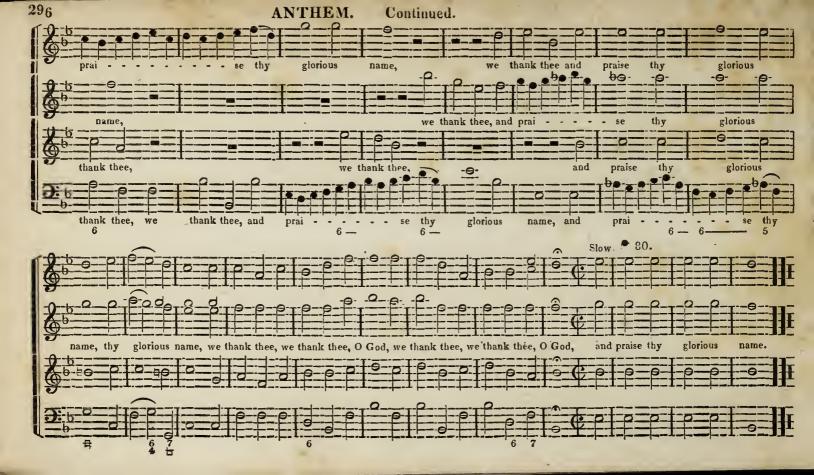


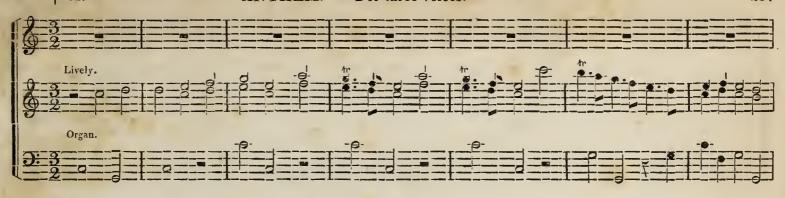




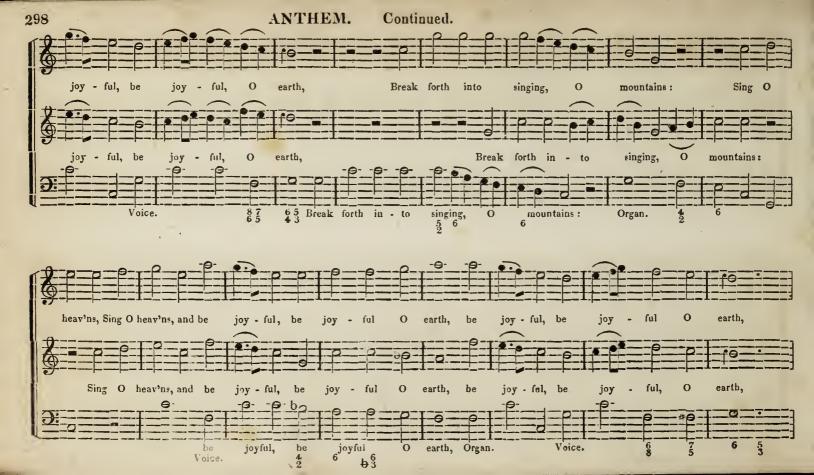


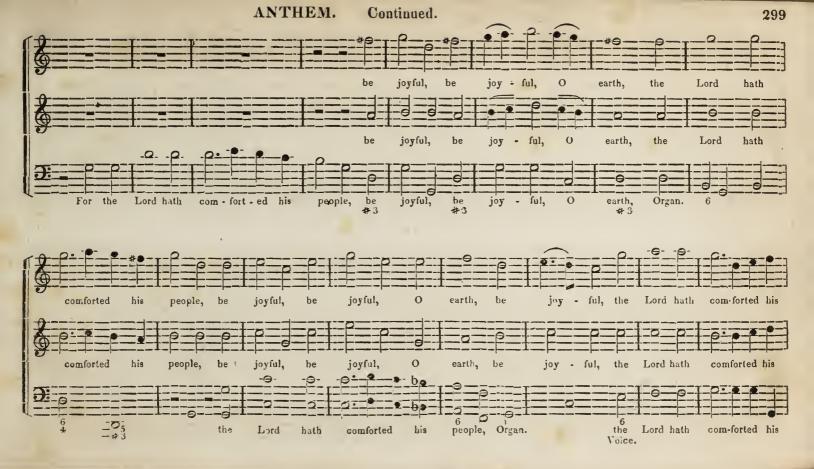


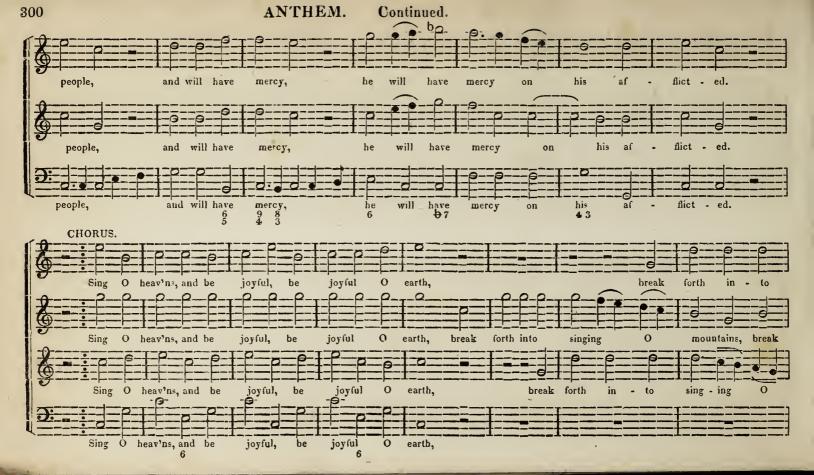


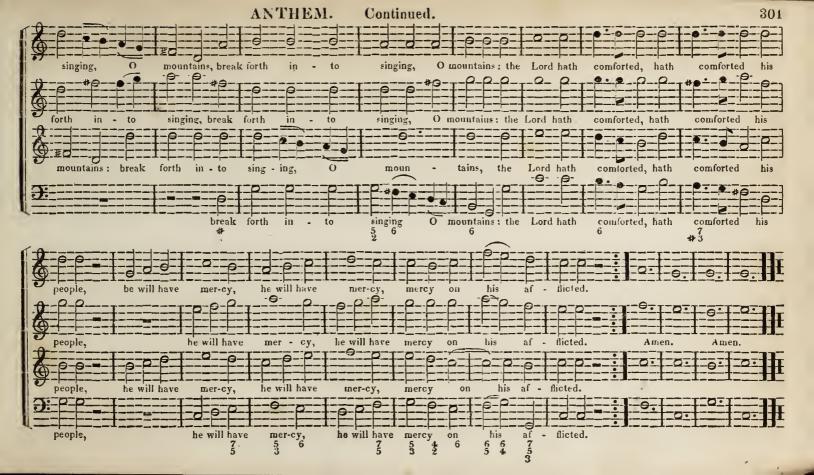


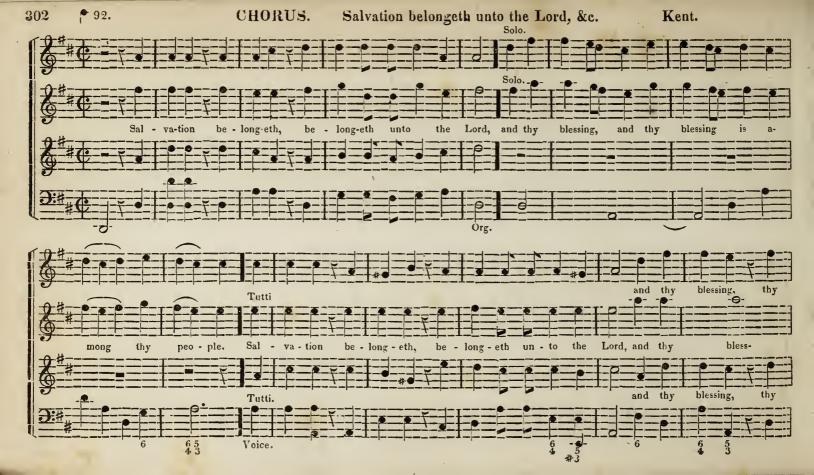




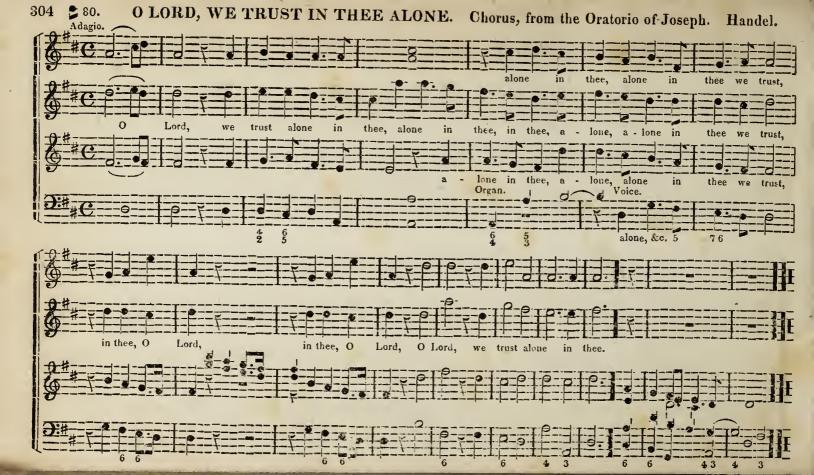


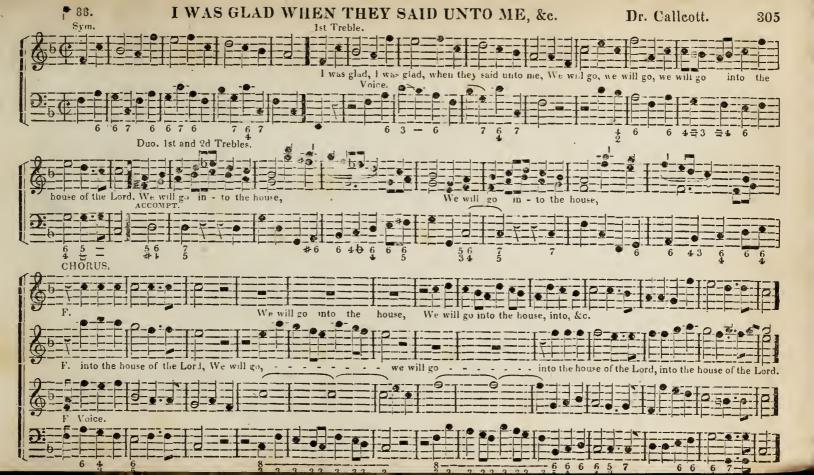


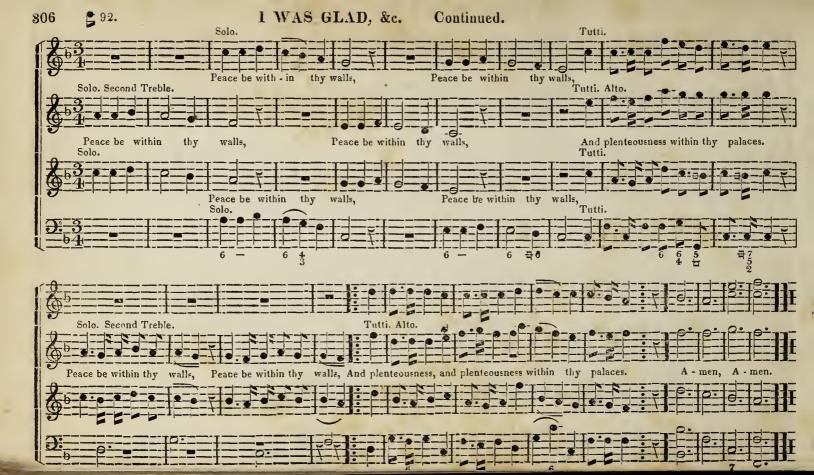


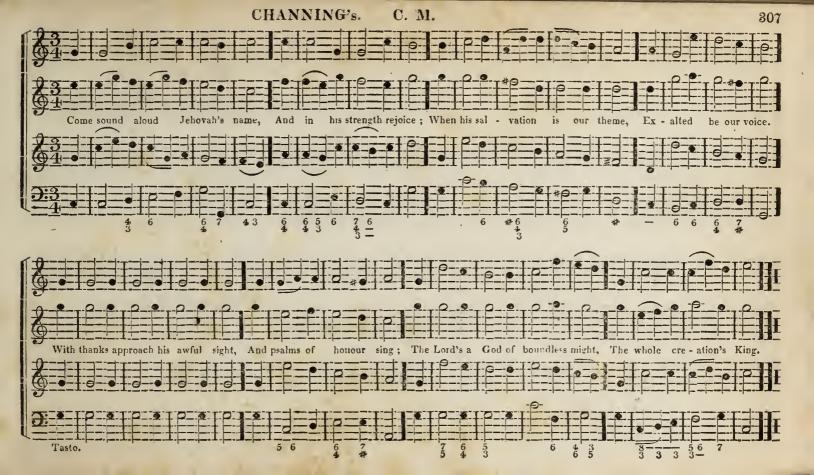


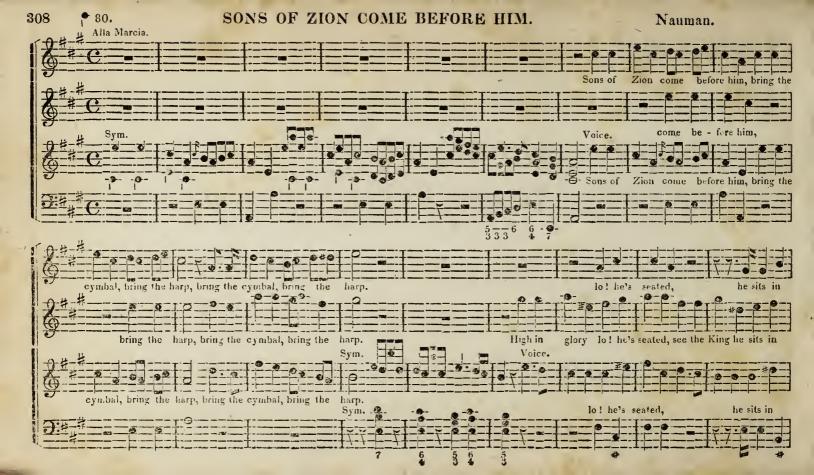






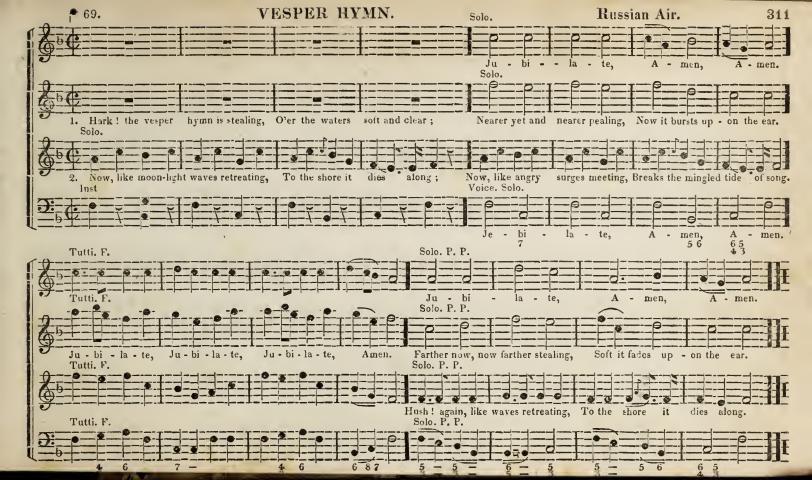


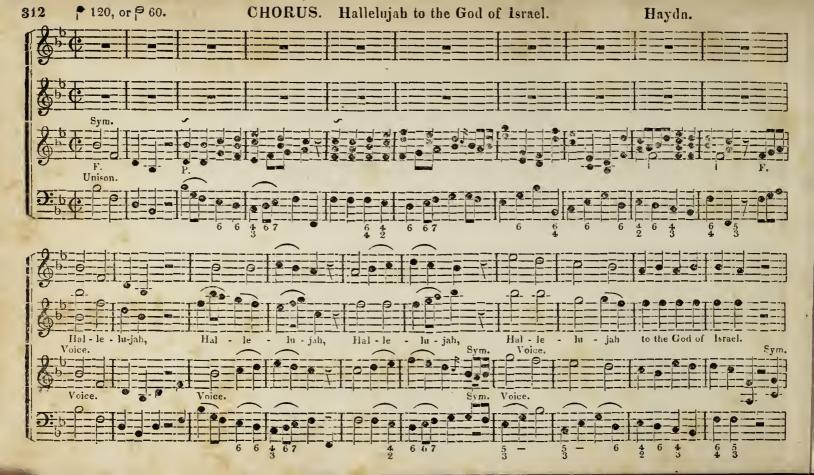


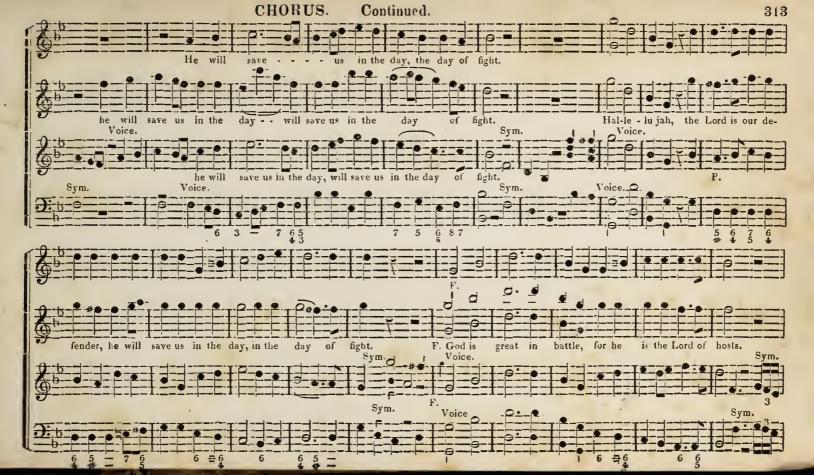




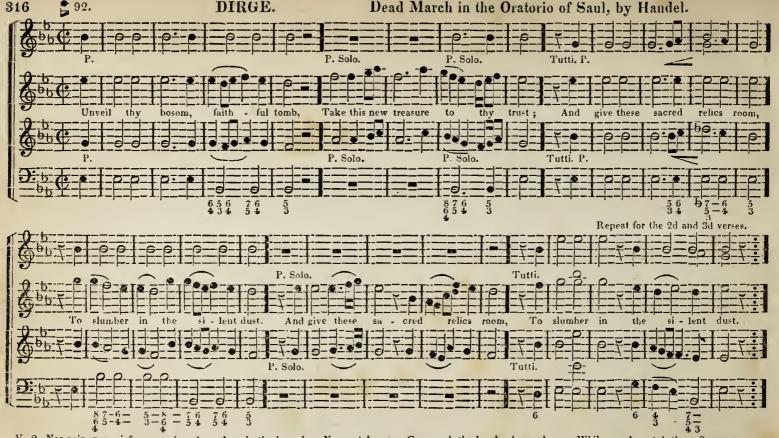










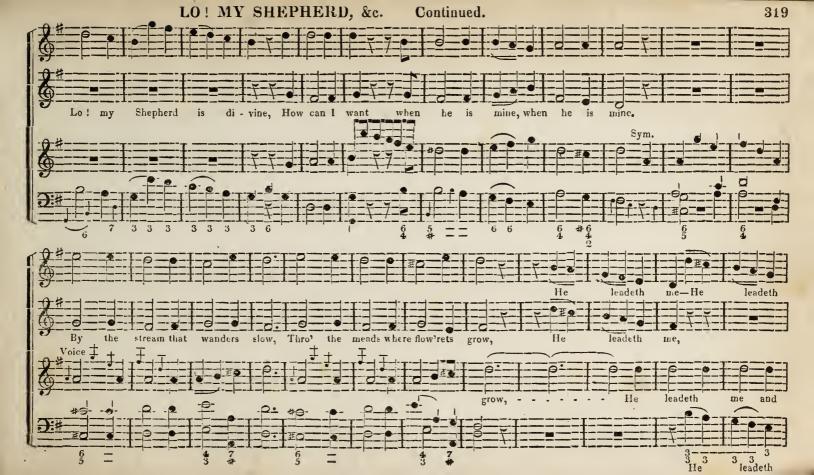


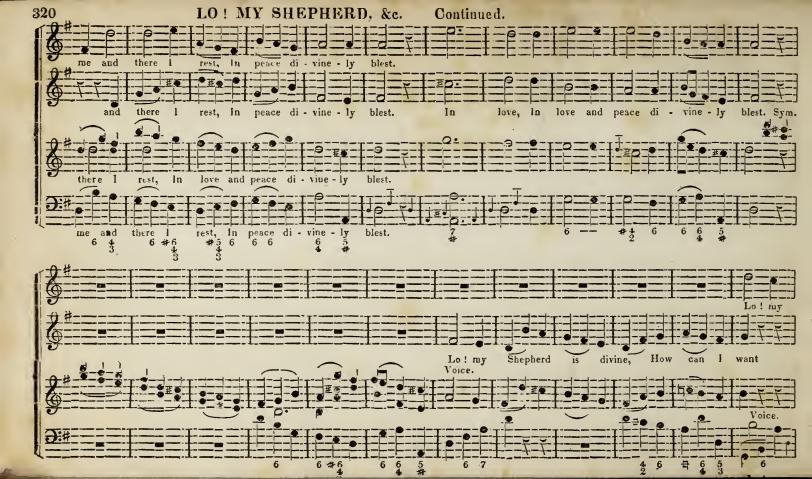
V. 2. Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear Invade thy bounds. No mortal woes Can reach the lovely sleeper here, While angels watch the soft repose.

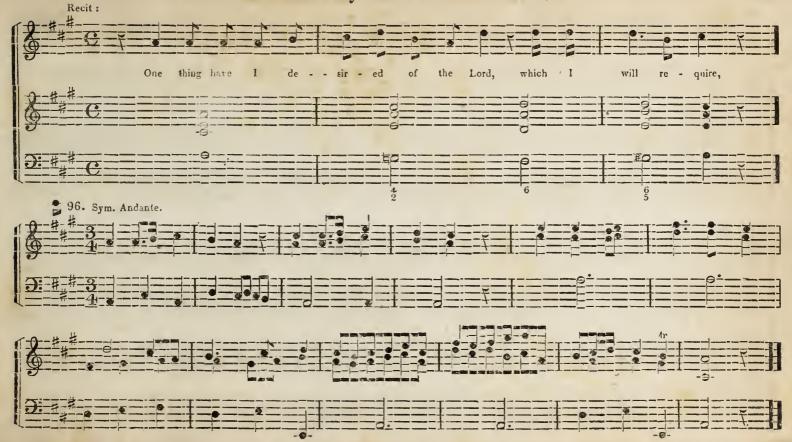
3. So Jesus slept;—God's dying Son Pass'd thro' the grave, and bless'd the bed; Rest here, dear saint, till from his throne The morning break, and pierce the shade.

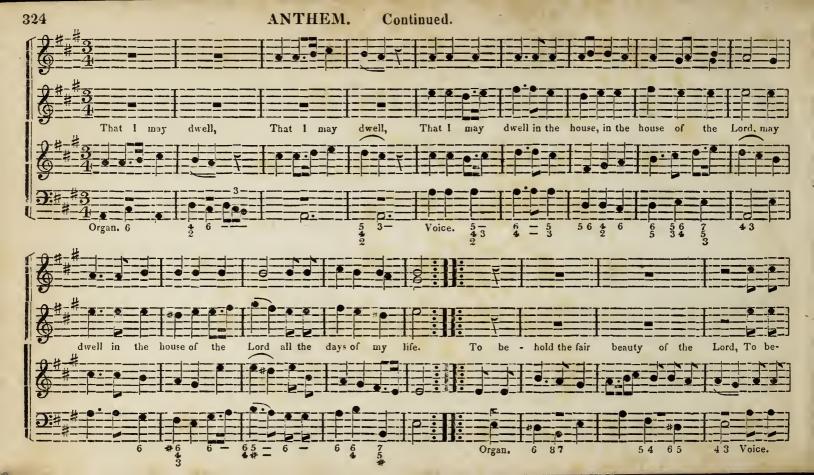


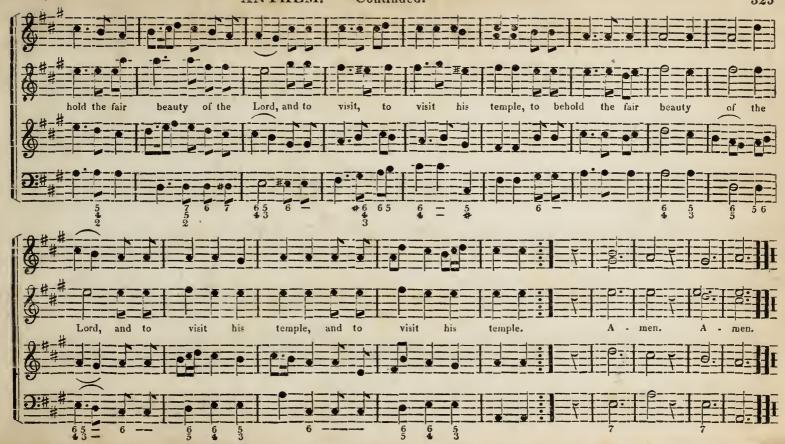


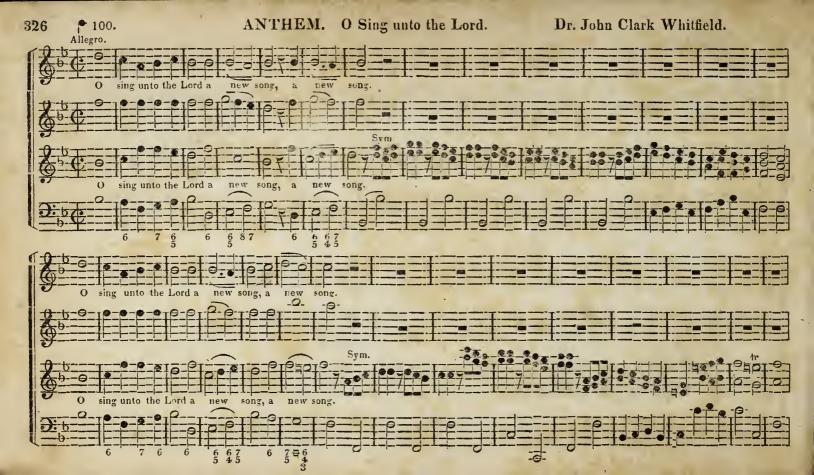


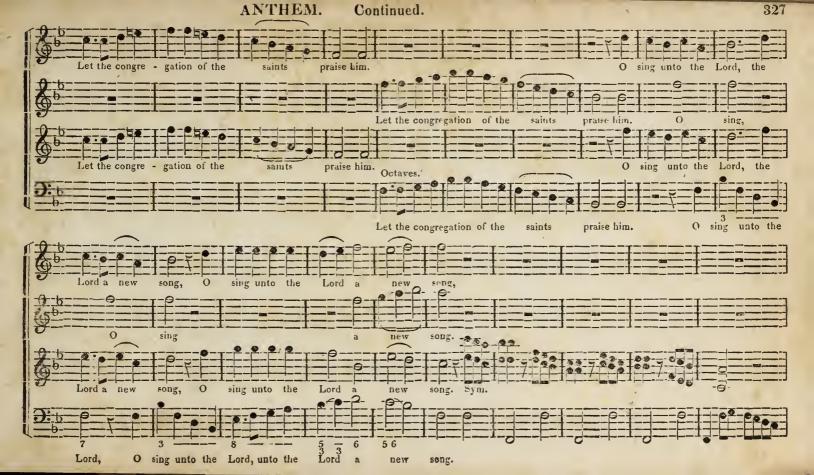


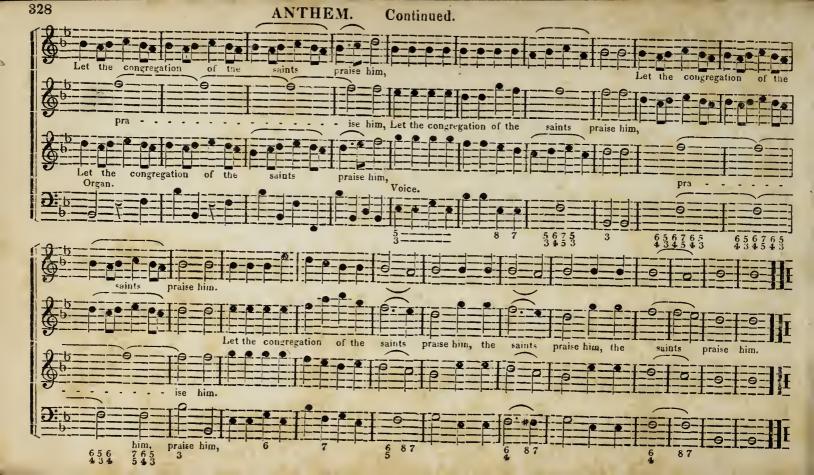


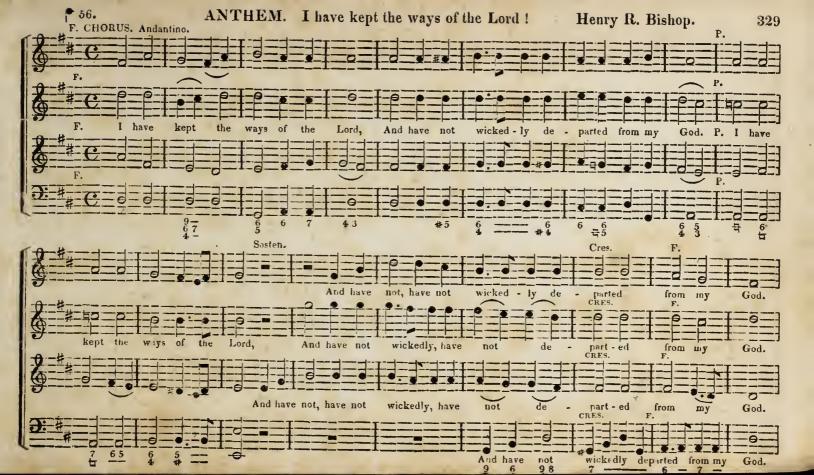


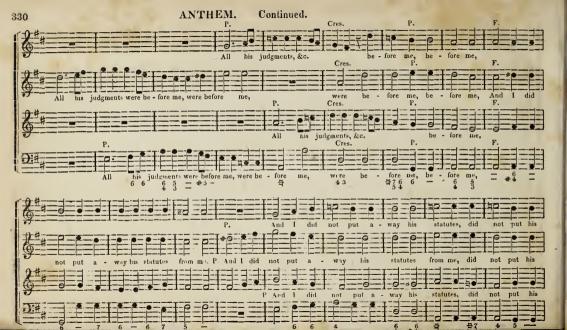


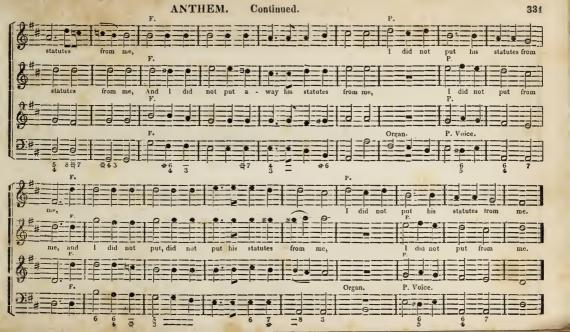


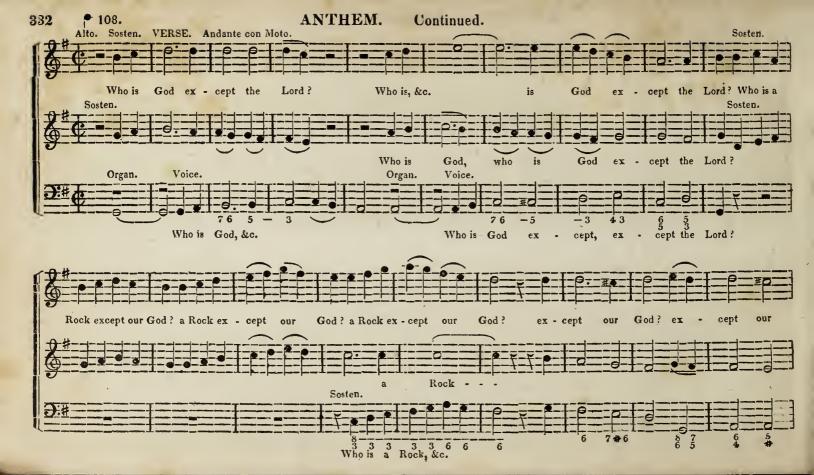


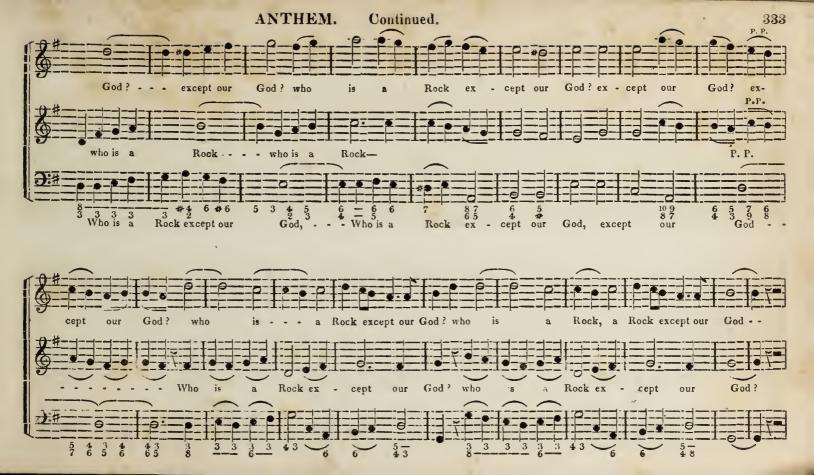


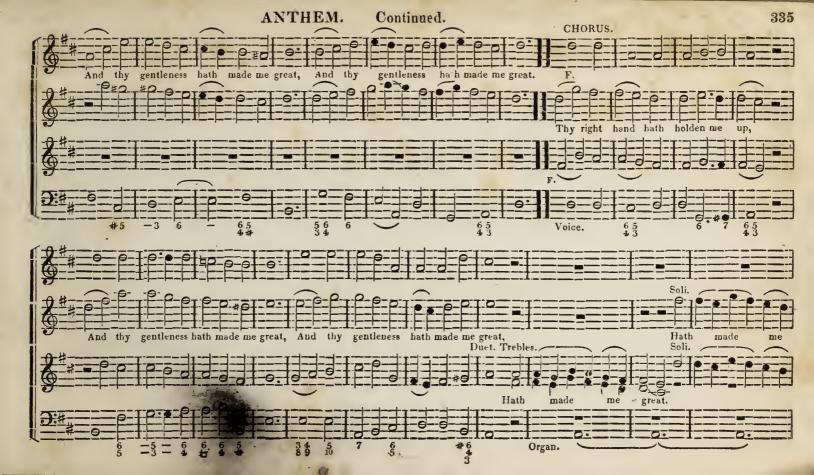


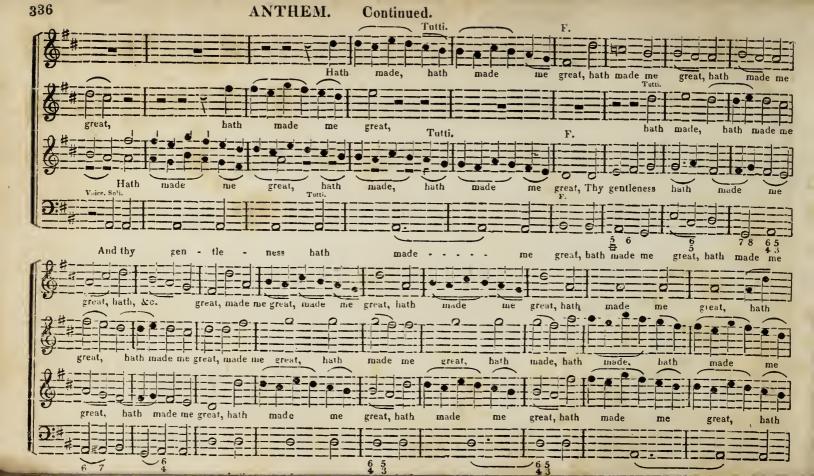












70

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This is the day which the Lord hath made, We will re

We will re-

joice, . . .

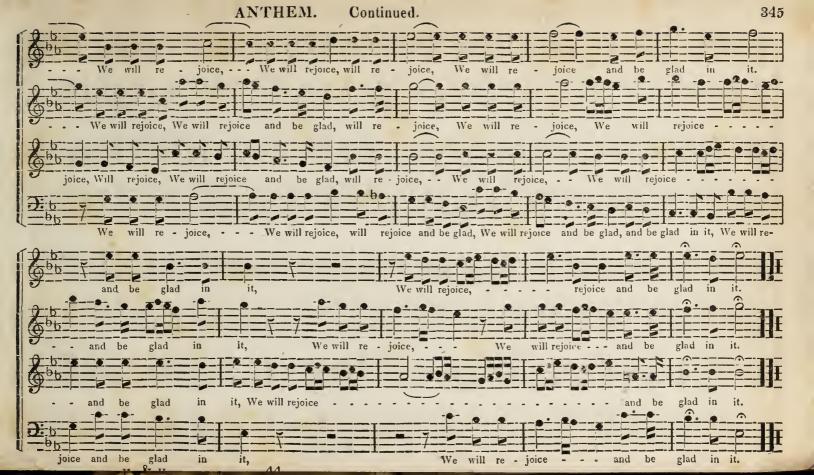
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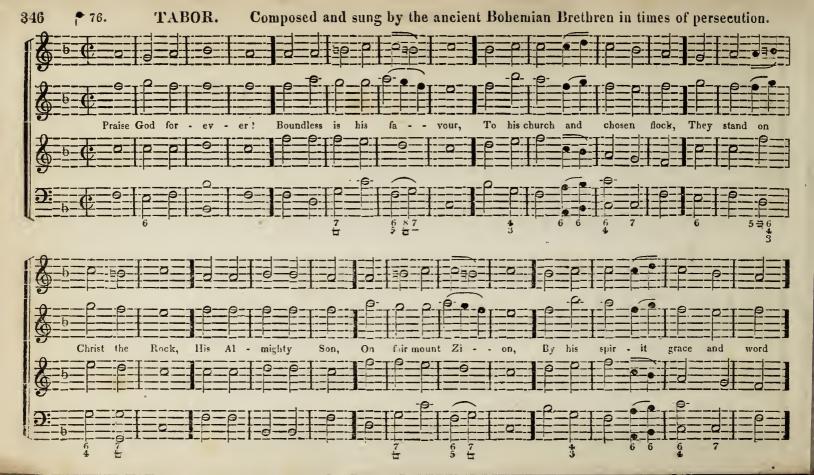
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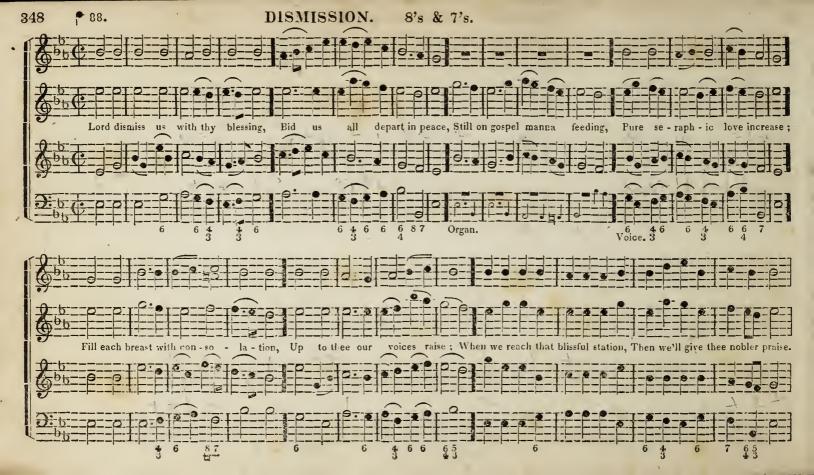
We will re - joice - - and be

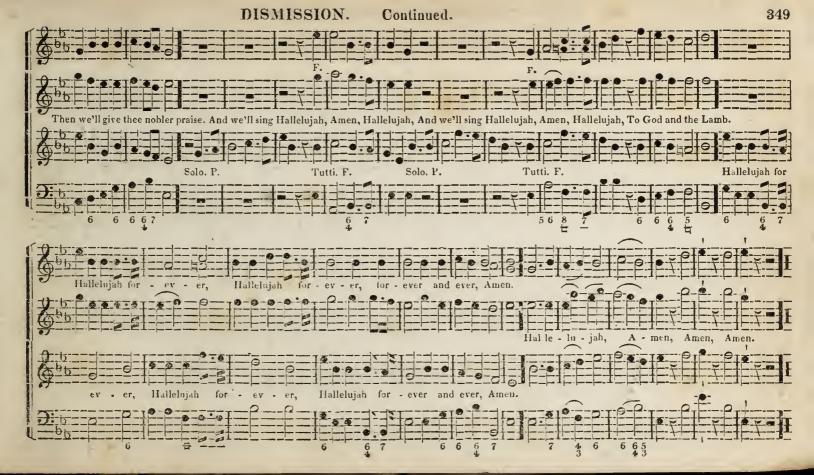
glad

glad, We will rejoice and be

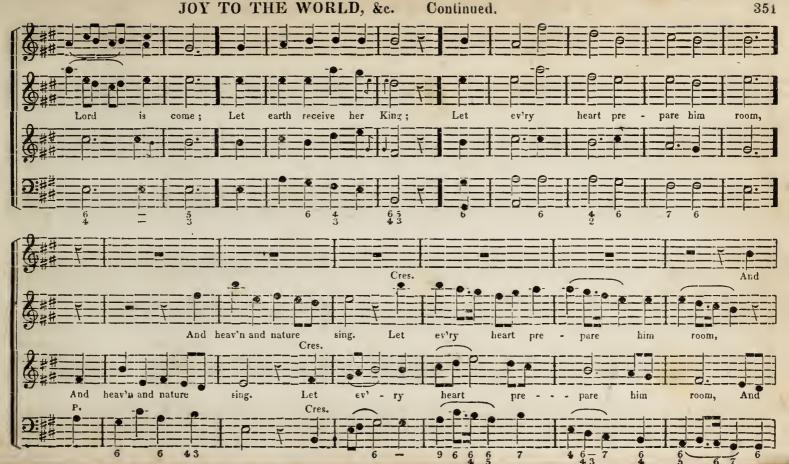




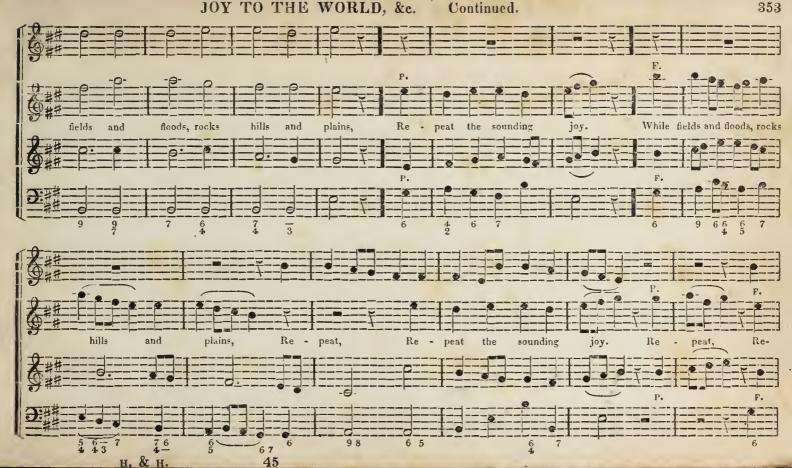


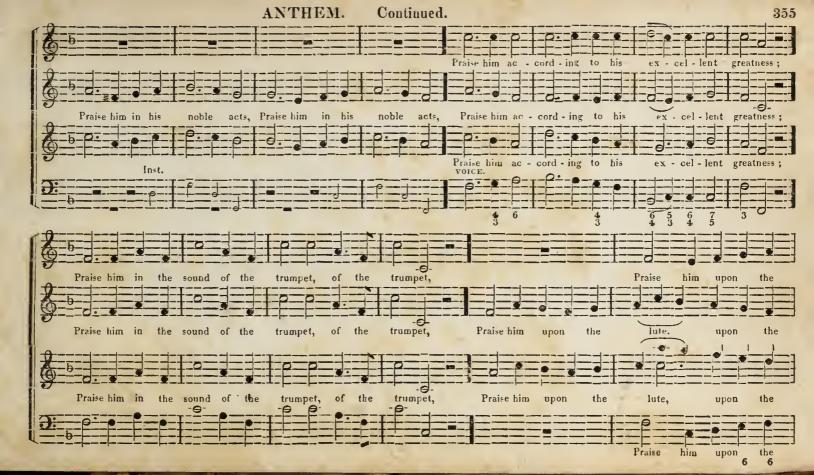


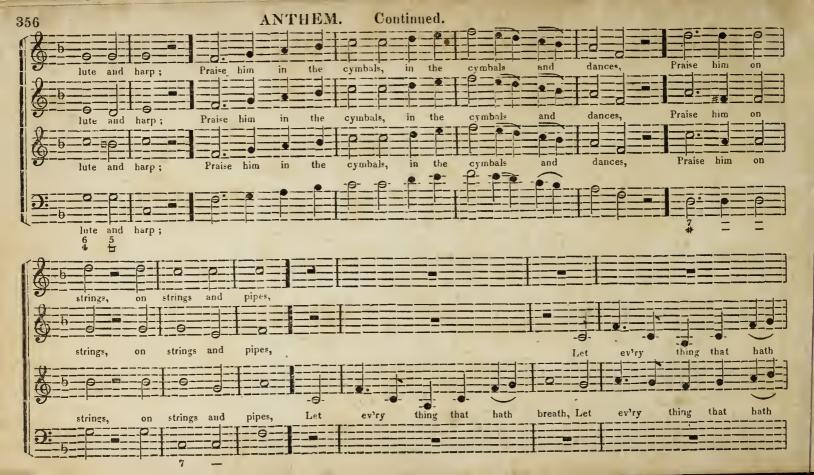














## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

ABBEVILLE	120	Bethesda	185	Concord	215	Franklin	108	Leyden	239	Ninety-Seventh Psa	
Abington	123	Beveridge	159	Covington	120	Froome	169	Lincoln	199	Norfolk	67
Abridge	114	Blandenburg	163	Croydon	163	Funeral Hymn	135	Linton	62	Norwich	202
Advent Fuge	272	Blandford	107	Cromer	74	Funeral Thought	149	Litchfield	208	Nottingham	113
Aithlone	176	Blendon	38	Crowle	134	Ganges	206	Little Marlborough	166	Nuremburg	198
Alcester	194	Bowen	31	Cumberland	35	Gardner	33	Liverpool	105	Old Hundred	25
Aldborough	109	Bray	107	Dalston	179	Geneva	148	London	126	Orenburg	124
All Saints	52	Bradford	129	Danbury	205	Georgetown	73	Lowell	88	Owens	26
Alsen	198	Braintree	130	Dartmouth	252	Georgia	243	Loyain	236	Oxford	112
Amsterdam	213	Bramcoate	238	Darwell's	186	Germany	44	Luton	42	Olmutz	251
Angola	206	Brattle Street	104	Deerfield	145	Ghent	245	Lyons	228	Paddington	262
Angels Hymn	28	Breutford	38	Dedham	121	Gloucester	37	Manchester	119	Park Street	53
Antigua	79	Bridgeport	119	Denbigh	273	Goshen	219	Marietta	260	Peckham	168
Andover	75	Brooklyn	170	Denmark	265	Greece	211	Martin's Lane	171	Pelham	154
Arlington	99	Broomsgrove	152	Devizes	118	Greenfield	164	Mayhew.	81	Pergolesi	78
Armley	80	Burford	133	Dorchester	249	Green's Hundredth	81	Mear	122	Peterborough	116
Arundel	127	Calmar	252	Dover	156	Greenville	233	Medway	47	Pilesgrove	91
Ashley	115	Calvary	207	Dresden	62	Great Milton	98	Medfield	131	Pilton	193
Astor	69	Cambridge	101	Duke Street	61	Haarlem	251	Melody	125	Pleyel's Hymn	190
Asylum	147	Camden	50	Dunbar	166	Hague	62	Messina	202	Plympton	137
Athol	158	Canterbury	99	Dundee	132	Hamburg	241	Middlebury	83	Poland	36
Atlantic	240	Canton	246	Dungeness	111	Hamden	70	Milan	247	Portsmouth	40
Augsburg	235	Castle Street	45	Dunstan	237	Hamilton	224	Milton	43	Portugal	29
Austria	200	Carolans	86	Dying Christian	275	Hartford	178	Monmouth	39	Portuguese Hymn	223
Autumn	212	Carolina	150	Eaton	58	Haselton	139	Montague	226	Proctor	72
Averno	82	Carthage	244	Eastburn	157	Havanna	113	Morning Hymn	27	Quincy	255
Aylesbury	165	Channings	307	Edenton	217	Havre	227	Mornington	161	Quito	65
Babylon	84	Charleston	75	Easter Hymn	222	Helmsley	205	Mount Ephraim	155	Rapture	175
Baldwin	103	Chapel Street	77	Edyfield	216	Hinton	234	Munich	84	Reubens	204
Bangor	135	Cheltenham	146	Effingham	61	Hotham	189	Musick	90	Richmond	66
Barby	132	Chesterfield	114	Elgin	138	Howards	95	Namur	63	Rochester	127
Barnwell	160	Chester	136	Ellenthorpe	47	Huddersfield	151	Nantwich	89	Rothwell	40
Bath	34	Christmas	128	Emsworth	76	Hudson	169	Naples	193	Rotterdam	204
Bath Abbey	201	Christmas Hymn	143	Essex	261	Invocation	162	Natick	259	Sabbath	188
Bedford	131	Clapton	157	Evening Hymn	44	lrish	144	Nazareth	238	Salem	117
Benevento	195	Clinton	258	Evening Hymn	83	Islington	32	Newark	57	Salsbury	55
Berkshire	242	Clarendon	144	Eversley	149	Italian Hymn	233	Newcourt		Savannab	221
Berlin	236	Colchester	122	Fairfield	162	Jordan	96	New Market	41	Saxony	249
Bernice	190	Collingham	141	Farnsworth	142	Kendall	121	Newton		Seasons	34
Bermondsey	232	Columbia	253	Ferry	112	Kew	174	New Sabbath	46	Semley	74
Bether		Compton		Foundling	146	Leicester	82	New-York	102	Seotland	270
					7 20						200

## METRICAL INDEX.

	Shaftsbury	183	St. Peter's	30	Trumpet	187	Westminster	155	Blessed be thou Lord	O praise the Lord with	
	Shirland	158	St. Philip's	181	Truro	42	Weston	48	God of Israel, &c. 287	one consent 262	1
-	Sicilian Hymn	194	St. Thomas'	156	Turin	192	Westville	56	From all that dwell be-	O sing unto the Lord,	
	Silver Street	153	Staniford	96	Tweed	116	Westmoreland	248	low the skies, &c. 266	&c. 326	š
	South Street	59	Stanley	199	Utica	160	Weymouth	184	Hallelujah to the God	Praise God forever 346	3
	Springfield	164	Sterling	33	Uxbridge	88	Wicklow	218	of Israel, &c. 312	Salvation belongeth un-	
	St. Alban's	68	Stephens'	105	Venice	196	Wilna	210	I was glad when they	to the Lord, &c. 302	2
	St. Ann's	95	Smyrna	209	Vienna	28	Winchelsea	41	said unto me, &c. 305	Sing O heavens and be	
	St. Austin's	138	Spring	220	Wales	191	Winchester	31	Joy to the world, the	joyful O earth, &c. 297	1
	St. Bride's .	167	Suffield	177	Walney	126		133	Lord is come 354	Sons of Zion come be-	
	St. Cecilia	246	Suffolk	227	Walpole	256	Wittemburg	250	Let Zion and her sons	fore him, &c. 308	3
	St. David's	94	Surry	64	Waltham	54	Woodstown	93	rejoice, &c. 265	That I may dwell in	
7	St. Denis	231	Sutton	159	Walton	140	Worksop	139	Lord of all power and	the house of the	
	St. George's	71	Swanwick	140	Walsal	14	Worship	180	might, &c. 282	Lord, &c. 323	3
16	St. Gregory's	103	Swithin	257	Walworth	228	Worthing	197	Lord dismiss us with	The voice of free grace	
	St. Helen's	172	Tabor	346	Wanworth	220		167	thy blessing, &c. 348	&c. 263	3
	St. James'	94	Tallis' Chant	101	Watson's	60	York	129	Lo! my shepherd is	This is the day which	
	St. John's	109	Tamworth	216	Wareham	100	Zion	49	divine, &c. 318	the Lord hath made 349	2
	St. Martin's	100	Thessalia	161	Watchman	165	Zion's Hill	254	O give thanks unto the	Unveil thy bosom	
	St. Mary's	134	Timsbury	241	Waterville	69			Lord, &c. 285	faithful tomb 316	5
	St Matthew's	97	Tolland	230	W'eimar	249	ANTHEMS,	&c.	O Lord we trust in	Vital spark of heavenly	
	St. Michael's	229	Trenton	77	Wells	99	Before Jehovah's	awful	thee alone, &c. 304	flame, &c. 268	3
	St Olaves	68	Triumph	182	Westborough	203	throne	265	O praise God in his	We praise thee, O God,	
	St. Paul's	51	Trivoli	214	Westhury	85	Blessed be the	Lord	holiness 350	&c. 338	3
	St. Patrick's	92	Troy	145	Westford	245	forever, &c.	281			
1					-	**	**				
			ME	TRICAL	INDEX to s	such Tun	es as are appropr	iate to P	ublic Worship.		
	L. M. Major.	1	Charleston		Hague		New Market			Westford 245	5
	All Saints		Clinton		Hamburg		New Sabbath			Winchester	

	St Ulaves	08			Westborough		throne		O praise God		we praise thee, O	God,
	St. Paul's		Trivoli	214	Westbury	87	Blessed be the	Lord	holiness	350	&c.	338
	St. Patrick's	92	Troy	145	Westford	245	forever, &c.	281	i			
			· ·			**	D					
METRICAL INDEX to such Tunes as are appropriate to Public Worship.												
	The tropic in the sacrification as are appropriate to rubble worship.											
	L. M. Major.	1	Charleston	75	Hague	62	New Market	41	1 St. Claves	681	Westford	245
	All Saints	52	Clinton	258	Hamburg	241	New Sabbath	46	St. l'aul's	51	Winchester	31
	Augels Hymn	28	Cromer	74	Islington	32	Ninety-Seventh	Psalm 93	St. Peter's	30	Winchelsea	41
	Antigua	79	Cumberland	35	Leyden	239	Norfolk	67	St. Patrick's	92	Woodstown	_ 93
	Astor	69	Dresden	62	Lovain	236	Old Hundred	25	Seasons	34	L. M. Mino	
	Atlantic	240	Duke Street	61	Luton	42	Park Street	53	Semley	74	Armley	80
	Augsburg	235	Dunstan	237	Marietta	260	Pilesgrove	91		33	Babylon	84
	Bath	34	Fflingham	61	Mayhew		Portsmouth	40	Surrey			86
	Berlin	236	Ellenthorpe	47	Medway		Proctor	72			Carthage	244
	Blendon	38	Emsworth	76	Monmouth	39	Portugal	29			Darwen	85
	Brentford	38	Evening Hymn	44	Namor	63	Quito	65			Evening Hymn	83
	Bramcoate			243	Nantwich	89	Rothwell	40			Middlebury	83
	Castle Street		Ghent	245	Natick		St. Alban's	68			Munich	84 1
	Chapel Street	77	Green's Hundredth		Nazareth		St. George's	71			Westbury	27
		100		_				-				

## METRICAL INDEX, Continued.

,	TWY *	0.40		** 40			Du, communa.					
,	Weimar	242	Foundling	108	Wareham		Pelham	154			Messina	202
	C 24 24		Franklin	164	Westmoreland	248			Dalston	179		209
	C. M. Major.	100	Greenfield	98	York	129		158		180		194
	Abbeville	120		113	C. M. Minor.		Silver Street	153		254	Stanley	199
	Abington	123	Havanna			10"	Sutton	159			Suffolk -	227
	Abridge	114	Howards	95	Bangor	135		156			Tamworth	216
	Aldborough	109		151	Bether	136	Thessalia	161	Bethesda	185		197
	Arlington	99	lrish	144	Burford	133	Utica		Darwells	186	Westborough	203
	Arundel	127	Jordan	96	Carolina	150	Watchinan	165	Edenton	217		210
	Ashley	115	Kendall	121	Collingham	141	Westminster	155	Hartford	178		256
	Asylum	147	Litchfield	208	Crowle	134			Shaftsbury	183		
	Baldwin	108	Liverpool	105	Elgin	138			St. Philip's	181	8's.	
	Barby	132	London	126	Funeral Hymn		Aylesbury	165	Swithin	257	Goshen	219
	Bedford	131	Manchester	119	Funeral Thought	149	Dartmouth		Triumph	182	Spring	220
	Berkshire	242	Mear	122	Haselton	139	Dunbar		Trumpet	187	Wanworth	220
	Blandford	107	Medfield	131	Haarlem	251	Little Marlborough	166	Weymouth	184	W dir w or til	220
E	Brattle Street	104	Newton	103	Plympton		St. Bride's .	167				
E	Braintree	130	New-York	102	St. Austin's	138	Suffield	177	7's Major.		6's & 4's.	4
E	Bray	107	Nottingham	113	St. Mary's	134	Yarmouth	167	Alsen	198	Bermondsey	232
E	Bridgeport		Orenburg	124	Walsal	141		i	Alcester	194	Italian Hymn	233
E	Broomsgrove		Oxford	112	Windsor	133	L. M. 6 lines, Maj	or.	Bath Abbey	201	-	
C	Cambridge	101	Peterborough	116	Wittemhurg	250	Eaton		Bernice	190	7's & 6's.	
C	Canterbury	99	Rochester	127	Worksop	139	Morning Hymn	27	Edyfield	216	Amsterdam	213
C	Canton	246	Salem	117			Poland	36	Hotham	189		
C	Cheltenham	×146	Saxony	249	S. M. Major.		Westville	56	Lincoln	199	10's.	
C	Chesterfield	114	Springfield	164	Athol	158	Zion	49	Naples	193	Emsworth	76
C	Christmas	123	Stamford	96	Barnwell	160			Norwich	202	Savannah	221
0	Christmas Hymn	143	Stephen's	105	Beveridge	159	L. M. 6 lines. Min	or.	Nuremburg	198		
C	Clarendon	144	Swanwick	110	Blandenburg	163	Leicester	82	Pilton	193	10's & 11's.	
C	Colchester	122	St Ann's	95	Calmar	252	Milan	247	Pleyel's Hymn	190	Hamilton	224
C	Compton	147	St. Cecilia	246	Clapton	157			Quincy	255	Lyons	228
	Covington	120	St. David's	94	Croyden	163	L. P. M. Major.	ł	Rotterdam	204	Montague	226
	Danbury	208	St. Gregory's	103	Dover	150	Brooklyn	170	Sabbath	188	St. Michael's	229
	Deersield	145	St. James'	94	Eastburn	157	Mertin's Lane		Turin	192	Walworth	225
	Jedham	121	St. John's	109	Fairfield	162	Newcourt	173				
	Devizes	118	St. Martin's	100	Froome		St. Helen's	172	8's & 7's, or 8's, 7's &	4.	11's.	
	Dorchester	249	St Matthew's	97		169			Athens	204	Hinton	234
	Dundee		Tallis' Chant	101	Invocation	162	C. P. M. Major.			207	Portuguese Hymn	223
	Ssex	261	Trov	-	Mount Ephraim		Aithlone				St. Denis'	231
	erely	149	Tweed	116	Mornington		Columbia			211		201
	arn worth		Walney		Olmutz		Kew			233	12's.	
	Canada de Ol ett		Walton		Paddington		Rapture				Scotland	263
-				1401	I HOUSE COM	202	zoupearc	2.0	racing care	2001		~~~









147 7

117

